The New-York Times.

VOL VII.....NO. 2161. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

Rejection of Mayor Tiemann's Dispatch to the Mayor of London.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Monday, Aug. 23.

The dispatch from the Mayor of New-York to the Mayor of London was promptly transmitted as far as the Conn Station in Newfoundland, but the operator there declined to pass it on to Trinity Bay, assigning as a reason that he had been instructed by the managers of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to reject all messages addressed to parties in Europe until the cable shall have been thrown open to the public, of which timely notice will, it has been stated, be given.

Preparations for a Celebration in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug 23.

A meeting was held in the Board of Trade Rooms this evening in reference to the final Cable celebration on the 1st of September. Col. SNOWDEN, of the United States Mint, was Chairman. Chief-Justice LEWIS read a series of congratulatory resolutions, bringing in a Philadelphian, JOHN RODMAN COX, for a share of the honors, for forseeing, as alleged, the event forty-two years ago, and providing for a grand civic and military parade on the 1st. Some of the members, however, opposed the parade, on account of the expense, and the day, because only proposed by New-York, and not agreed upon by London. These matters were finally referred to a Committee. The proceedings were very flat.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 23.

The War Department has dispatches from Gen. JOHNSTON, from Utah, to July 22, but they contain nothing of general interest. The troops were erecting temporary warehouses, and preparing to go into Winter quarters.

The officers of the Volunteer Regiment of the District of Columbia had a satisfactory interview with the President and Secretary of War to-day, with regard to an efficient reorganization of the militia under the existing law.

Passed Assistant-Surgeon EDWARD HUDSON has been promoted to be Surgeon, *vice* NELSON, resigned. J. W. LEACH has been appointed Assistant Surgeon, *vice* HUDSON, promoted. E. E. POTTER, Master, has been appointed Lieutenant, *vice* J. D. REED, deceased.

R. H. LANDSDALE, of Washington Territory, has been appointed Indian Agent for the Flathead Indians in that Territory.

J. RUSH SPENCER, of Wisconsin, has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Superior, in that State, *vice* DEAN, removed.

State Politics.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 23.

THURLOW WEED and H. H. VAN DYK were to-day elected Delegates to the Republican State Convention.

A fair number of Delegates to the American State Council are already here. The Council will meet at noon to-morrow.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Aug. 23.

Official returns from all the counties in the State, except six, show the complexion of the Legislature to be as follows: House, Democrats, 81; Opposition, 41. Senate, Democrats, 24; Opposition, 9. The remaining counties will probably give the Opposition 6, and the Democrats 1.

The Mutineers of the Whale-Ship Junior, etc.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 23.

The mutineers of the whale-ship *Junior* were brought before Commissioner WOODBURY to-day, and a preliminary examination was held, and they were fully committed. Five have made written confessions of their crimes, exonerating the rest.

Dr. DAVID R. BROWN was arrested to-day, on the charge of causing the death of EMILY A. THOMPSON by producing an abortion.

The Troy Postmastership.

TROY, N. Y., Monday, Aug 23.

The Democrats of this city complimented JAMES R. FONDA, Esq., our newly-appointed Postmaster, with a serenade this evening. There was quite a turnout. A salute of 100 guns was also fired in honor of the appointment. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and speeches were made by a number of prominent Democrats. The appointment seems to give general satisfaction.

The Springfield Regatta.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Aug. 23.

The regatta of row-boats to occur in this city on Friday next, the 27th, promises to be a brilliant affair. Numerous boats, some of them celebrated by past achievements, are promised from Boston, New-York, Newburg, Albany, Hartford, New-London, and other places, and it is expected that at least 25 boats will be here. The races are divided between four-oared boats and six and eight-oared boats, wherries, and a grand closing race open to all boats of more than four oars, for $150 sweepstakes. The prize list amounts to $500. Boats will be brought and returned free from each of the above-named places. The entry-books are still open.

The Condition of the Canals.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 23.

In order to set at rest all rumors relating to the Canal, we have obtained the following from the Auditor of the Canal Department:

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 23, 1858—7 P. M.

Up to this time we have no information that the Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals are not navigable their entire length. There has been no obstruction from breaks or any other cause, except for a few hours, east of Little Falls, from want of water, which is now supplied. The Erie Canal is reported in good order from Buffalo to this city.

(Signed,) N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans and Charleston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 21.

The deaths in this city from yellow fever yesterday, were fifty-four.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug 23.

The deaths in this city on Saturday, by yellow fever, were seventy-eight, and the number for the week, three hundred and ten.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Aug. 21.

The yellow fever has been declared epidemic in this city. The Health Officers report twenty-eight deaths from it for the week ending yesterday.

Death of James Eddy, Esq.

JERICHO, Vt., Monday, Aug. 23.

JAMES EDDY, Esq., the General Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company's lines, died here yesterday of disease of the heart.

Foundering of the Steamship Poydras.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 21.

The steamship *Poydras*, belonging to the Tehuantepec Railroad Company, has foundered at sea. Crew saved.

Southern Ocean-Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Aug. 23.

The United States Mail steamer *Star* arrived at the wharf at 8 o'clock this morning. All well.

Family Relics from Revolutionary Times.

The second annual meeting of the Old Settler of Indiana was held at Kingstown Springs, on the 12th of August. Large numbers were present, many of the pioneers bringing baskets for a pic-nic dinner in the grove. Among the veterans who conquered the Western forests and Indians, was the patriarch JACOB PARKHURST. Mr. P. is in his ninetieth year, and in the enjoyment of excellent health. He served in General HARMER'S Army, in 1790, and shared in all the difficulties and dangers of that unfortunate Indian campaign.

Mr. HARMONY LAUGHLIN, of Rushville, exhibited a Dutch Bible and a Bible Dictionary, printed in Amsterdam in 1718. The text was in large type—clear and distinct—the annotations in small letter, and equally as legible as the text. The Bible cost £15 or $75. In it was a record of one of Mr. LAUGHLIN'S ancestral families.

Mr. LAUGHLIN also exhibited a very large-sized linen vest, worn by his grandfather over a hundred years ago, who was a man weighing 340 pounds. In a pocket of the vest was a roll of Continental money, amounting to $2,400. It had bean given to Mr. LAUGHLIN'S grandfather for services in the Revolutionary War. This money was regarded as a curiosity—many persons on the ground had never seen a Continental bill or its *fac simile*.

The same gentleman showed some relics which had been in the families of his ancestors over one hundred years. Among them were a willow basket—the first, perhaps, ever brought into Indiana—some table-cloths and linen goods made in New-York when it was a colony, and some crimson window and bed-curtains, furnished with brass rings so as to slide on a string, which had been used in New-York over a hundred years ago. The linen was of domestic manufacture—made by the simple means known and used in America before modern inventions wrought the great improvements we see throughout the country for the production of fabrics of all kinds. Spoons, with bowls quite small and thin, and a variety of other articles were exhibited by Mr. LAUGHLIN.

Mr. PETER LOONY, of Noble township, Rush County, produced a powder-horn 65 years old; and a small ax which was used in WAYNE'S army, in 1794, in clearing a passage for the baggage wagons through the wilderness. The ax had been preserved in his family as a memento of old times. The powder-horn had been used on many occasions for hunting deer, Indians and "other game!"

UTAH.

CONDITION OF MORMON AFFAIRS.

Doings of Brigham Young—His Claims Against the Army—Polygamic Practices—The Courts, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Saturday, July 24, 1858.

Notwithstanding the determination of the leaders of the Mormon Church not to hold public religious meetings in this city, as long as the "Gentile" reporters remained here, they have found it absolutely necessary to collect the people together, and instruct them publicly, in order to prevent the spread of the spirit of apostacy, which is becoming quite apparent in their midst. Last Sunday evening a meeting was called at the Social Hall, (the theatre building,) which was largely attended by the inhabitants of the city. This meeting was intended to be held in secret, so that no Gentiles should be present, but the Gentiles got wind of it, and were consequently there punctually at the appointed time. In consequence of their presence, but one speaker addressed the congregation; he exhorted them briefly not to purchase goods of the Gentile merchants for the present, telling them to wait till all the merchant trains had arrived, when goods would be a drug in the market. He also advised them to refrain, as much as possible, from all intercourse whatever with the Gentiles. The meeting was closed with a benediction by E. T. BENSON, one of the Twelve Apostles, before the people had ceased to come in.

Neither BRIGHAM, HEBER, nor any of the Chiefs were present. In fact, BRIGHAM has not passed the threshold of his garden door since he entered the premises upon his arrival in the city. He takes his exercise in the garden, but never passes out into the street.

I am credibly informed that, on Monday last, BRIGHAM met with a very unexpected rebuke from a gentleman in the employ of the Army, who visited him on business connected with its operations. BRIGHAM took occasion, in his presence, to speak in a contemptuous manner of our worthy Secretary of War, in whose honor the present encampment of the Army has been named Camp Floyd, whereupon our friend told His Majesty that if he did not desist from using such language in his presence, he would consider it a personal insult and require personal satisfaction for the same. BRIGHAM, terribly shocked to find a person bold enough to reprove him in so direct a manner, simply muttered in reply that he supposed he had a right to speak as he pleased, and then changed the subject. There were some fifteen or twenty person present at the time.

BRIGHAM has brought in a bill of $2,000 against the War Department for the use of what is styled the "Church pasture," on the banks of the Jordan River, it having been occupied by the army for the three days succeeding its arrival in the Valley. The pasture was fenced in at one time, but the fence, or rather mud wall, has long since fallen away, leaving scarcely a hundred feet of continuous wall at any one point; it contained scarcely a trace of grass, and its only redeeming feature was its proximity to the river, from which the army could procure an abundant supply of water. General JOHNSTON is undoubtedly perfectly willing and ready to pay a reasonable and adequate compensation for anything obtained from the people for the use of the army under his control, but this outrageous demand of the Church for the mere occupancy of land to which they have in reality no title, is certainly a flagrant imposition upon the kind feelings of our friends of the army.

It will be seen by the following extract from the sermon preached by BRIGHAM at Provo City on the Sunday following the arrival of the army in the Valley, (the 27th of June,) and published in the Deseret *News* of the 14th, that even he could not but praise the excellent conduct of the troops whilst passing through the settlements:

"Probably many of you have already learned that General JOHNSTON passed through Great Salt Lake City with his command under the strictest discipline. Not a house, fence or sidewalk has been infringed upon by any of his command. Of course the camp followers are not under his control; but so far as his command is concerned, while passing through the city, he has carried out his promises to the letter."

Indian Agent HURT returned, on the 19th inst., to his farm at the reservation on the Spanish Fork, from which he was driven by the Mormons last Fall. Previous to his departure from the city for this purpose, BRIGHAM YOUNG wrote a letter to Governor CUMMING informing him that if Dr. HURT returned to the farm he would not be responsible for his safety, and that he did not deem it prudent at present for him to do so.

On the 20th inst., C. L. CRAIG, Esq, the new Indian Agent, left for his district, embracing the tribes around Fort Bridger.

When we first arrived in the Valley it was vaguely whispered around that the church leaders intended to renounce the further extension of polygamy: that if they were not troubled or disturbed in the enjoyment of the many wives which they now possess, they would not in the future sanction the marrying of more than one wife. We hoped sincerely that such was the truth, but it seems that we are mistaken and that this people are still determined to hurry on in their wild career of folly and vice, and to carry out their destructive system to its utmost extent. On Sunday last FERRAMORZ LITTLE, a nephew of BRIGHAM YOUNG, married, at the same time, two young girls, aged respectively 16 and 17 years. One of these was the daughter of JESSE C. LITTLE, the name of the other I have not learned.

Mr. L. had, until this time, but one wife, and she has always been most violently opposed to polygamy. Neither of the girls were consulted in the least about this arrangement; their fathers made the bargain without their consent, and they were obliged to enter into it.

A special meeting of the Probate Court for this County has been called for Monday next. The object of this session of the Court, it is reported, is to take measures for the completion of the new Court House in this city. The exterior of this fine building is finished, but the interior is yet in its rough state.

JOHN HOLMES, the teamster, who killed MAX SPELLMAN at the camp of the army, last week, was brought before his Honor Chief Justice ECKELS, on Thursday last, for trial. Upon examination he was released from custody, it appearing that he acted entirely in self-defence.

We hear daily of numerous cases of oppression and of consequent suffering, which cannot be alleviated or corrected, except by the intervention of the United States Courts. Unfortunately, we have but one Judge here, and, so far as we can ascertain, there are no prospects, for the present, of our having any more. Our judiciary, therefore, is powerless, two Judges being required to organize the United States Courts of the Territory.

We earnestly hope that this will be immediately remedied, and that the remainder of our Judges will be appointed and sent out to the Territory as speedily as possible; for, until then, the most important branch in the government of our Territory must remain inactive.

The harvest season is at its height, and the people are all busily engaged in gathering in their crops. From what I can learn the yield of grain this season will fall much below the average yield of former summers. This is the result of the past difficulties, for the farmers were unwilling to sow the usual amount of grain, and then neglected that which was sown.

The first mail from California, under the new contract, arrived here on the 21st inst., through in 19½ days from Placerville. This line will now make regular connection with the Eastern mail, which arrives regularly in 20 days from St. Joseph, Mo., thus forming a reliable over-land mail to California by the regular emigrant route, in 40 days from one terminus to the other.

To-day is the 24th of July, the eleventh anniversary of the arrival of the Mormon Pioneers in this Valley. For the first time since their arrival here there will be no celebration of the day by the inhabitants of this city. I am not informed whether such is to be the case throughout the Territory or not. It was upon the last anniversary of this event that the Mormons had their grand meeting in Cottonwood Cañon, upon which occasion they declared their independence of the United States Government. It is probably on account of the non-fulfillment of the prophecies made upon this occasion that the leaders refuse to celebrate their anniversary to-day. A. B. C.

The Executive Committee of the Lake Erie Monument Association, who are located at Sandusky, have appointed a Committee to correspond with the other lake cities in regard to a celebration of Perry's victory on the 10th of September next, and to make such arrangements as may be necessary for the occasion. It is intended to make the demonstration worthy of the day which it is designed to commemorate, by the erection of a monument on "Gibraltar." Delegations from Buffalo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit have signified their intention of participating.

A Southerner's View of the Mexican Question and Slavery and the Southwest—Practical Suggestions, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

SIR: I like the views of the TIMES in regard to Mexico. Mr. Weller, Sr., enjoined upon his hopeful son Samuel never to have a "mission;" but Mr. Weller to the contrary notwithstanding, I think it the mission of the United States to rescue a whole nation from anarchy, by assuming the control of its government.

The mass of the Mexican population is ignorant and barbarous, and would be illy qualified in its present condition to become American citizens; but American protection and unrestricted intercourse with this country for a few years would be the means of introducing new elements into her social and political life. Emigration from this country and from Europe, guided by intelligence and industry, would establish order, freedom and prosperity. There are many enlightened and patriotic men in Mexico, who sincerely desire the establishment of institutions like our own, but ignorance and priestcraft frustrate all their plans. The infusion of new blood, even new Catholic blood, would strengthen the liberal party; for I dare assert that there is more sympathy and homogenity between an American Protestant and an Irish Catholic than between the latter and a Mexican.

What you say of the revival, or rather the awakening of trade, as a consequence of American protection, or annexation, is in my opinion but a faint glimpse of the reality. Order, industry and unrestricted trade with this country, would give a commercial importance to Mexico which has been scarcely dreamed of.

Then may not the troubles of Mexico furnish the solution of our own domestic difficulties? May it not be the Canaan to which our colored population may be sent, not by a stealthy exodus, but with the free consent of all?

The South desires room for the extension of Slavery, partly doubtless, for the sake of increasing her political power, but mainly as a means of preventing a plethora. The wise men of the South dread the census returns. They see looming up in their midst, in the not distant future, an immense overshadowing black population, which, while it threatens the public safety, creates anxious solicitude in a pecuniary point of view. What shall we do with the surplus? There is the rub. We cannot employ them in manufactures or commerce, because it would be dangerous to draw together, within the space of a few miles square, a slave population of fifty or a hundred thousand, even if they were competent to perform such labors.

Dispersion, therefore, is a law of the life of Slavery. Agriculture is our only resource, and every generation must look out for new fields upon which to swarm.

The North objects to the extension of Slavery *as it is*; that is to say, the Slavery which ignores the institution of marriage, permits the separation of families, and compels ignorance and perpetual barbarism, by suppressing all attempts at education. The South cannot extend Slavery further, either in the Union or out of it, without the consent of the North.

Here, then, is a fit subject of compromise. The South should yield to its better instincts. It should follow the advice of Bishop MEADE of Virginia, of Bishop ATKINSON of North Carolina, of Dr. FULLER, of Senator TOOMBS, and many other of its leading minds, and lop off the odious features of the system of Slavery—features which all must admit to be unessential, since they are peculiar to American Slavery. The Mosaic code gives no sanction to the abuses I have referred to, but on the contrary specifically provides against them; while the injunction of Christianity to masters to give to servants "what is just and equal," if it have any meaning, must go to the extent of legalizing marriage, and making it obligatory upon master and slave of preventing the separation of families, and encouraging mental and moral improvement. We are therefore bound in conscience, and moved by interest, to modify our system of Slavery in these important particulars.

I think I am warranted in the assumption that if Slavery were ameliorated in the manner indicated above, the opposition of the North to its extension over the tropical regions of Mexico, as well as to the acquisition of Cuba, would cease. All rational men admit that the admixture of the negro element in our society, in these Northern latitudes, in which I include the Northern Slave State is an evil—a great evil. All admit that the separation of the races, as far as practicable, is desirable. All admit that the mass of the Slave population is utterly disqualified, at present, for self-government; and to thrust upon the ignorant and careless plantation slave suddenly the responsibilities of supporting a family would perpetuate his barbarism, and that of his posterity. The negro-slave needs to be educated to habits of freedom. He has been educated into civilized habits and the practice of regular industry, by the severe discipline of Slavery. He now requires to be trained to habits of self-reliance and self-government. These he can never acquire, either in a condition of unfettered Freedom or of absolute Slavery. He must be gradually inducted into the higher spheres of existence. There is nothing peculiar in the nature or condition of the negro, in this respect. No nation has ever risen to freedom without passing through all the stages of restraint and discipline to which he is subjected. The mass of the people of Europe—our ancestors—were slaves, serfs, villains, bondsmen, a few centuries back; and they are still a mere peasantry, without political privileges or consideration.

There would be no serious opposition to Slavery extension on the terms and conditions suggested Mexico would receive an accession of disciplined laborers and intelligent proprietors. The free spirti of Protestantism would be infused into the stagnant life of Mexico; the negroes would readily amalgamate with the aboriginal and mixed races, and in every point of view both countries would be gainers. The Northern tier of Slave States would at no distant day be rid of its black population, and the column of free white labor would in two generations push itself down to the border of the low lands of the Gulf States. This, in fact, is destined to take place in any event, without regard to the policy which the States in their wisdom may adopt. The process is now, while I write, going on; and legislation can do little more to retard it than it can to retard the formation of islands in the ocean by the polype, or the gradual processes of petrification. The plans of Providence in this matter may be facilitated, but cannot be checked. Whatever we may desire or essay to accomplish, we cannot close our eyes to the revelations of the census, which disclose the law population that the white population must increase and the black population decrease in all the States north of the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude. This great truth is illustrated as in a picture by the census tables.

But we are now on the eve of a great turning point in the progress of population, to which I would call attention. The advancing column of emigration has reached the confines of the great American desert, which embraces the larger portions of Nebraska, Kansas and the Indian Territory; this desert, with the wide and uninhabitable range of Rocky Mountains, interposes a formidable barrier to the further progress of population, of a thousand miles in width. The effect will be, not totally to stop the western current, but to turn it aside by damming it up, and to precipitate it upon the healthy, fertile and sparsely peopled regions of the South. The first recoil of the human tide is even now felt in Missouri. But we shall in no long time hear of its inroads into Kentucky, Arkansas, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee. Black labor will, within twenty-five or thirty years, be driven out of these States by competition, or drawn out by the demand for it in the Gulf States.

When the Federal Government was instituted, only sixty nine years ago, twelve of the thirteen States tolerated African Slavery. Now there are seventeen Free States, and but fifteen Slave States Of these, Delaware is practically rid of Slavery; so that in point of fact, the relative proportions of Free and Slave States are as eighteen to fourteen. Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon and Washington will, within five years, increase the disproportion. Maryland has fewer slaves than it possessed fifty years ago, while its white population has increased several fold; and in Virginia and other border States, we see the same relative increase of the white over the black population. Should not the policy of the States, and of the Federal Government be conformed to this Providential arrangement? I think so. A SOUTHRON.

Interrupting Religious Meetings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: Will you permit me through your journal, to draw the attention of the public, and especially the Commissioners of Police, to an evil which seems to be very much on the increase in at least some parts of the City, namely, that of disturbing quiet, unoffending citizens in their places of worship; not only on week-day evenings but upon the Sabbath. This is generally done by crowds of boys, and young men sometimes, also half-grown girls who manage to get in front of the church-windows or by the door, their great object being to drown the voice of the speaker, often at the very time when he is addressing the Throne of Grace and supplicating the blessing of Heaven to descend upon his fellow men. Is not this a matter which should claim the attention of our Police authorities? I trust something may be done to abolish the evil.

Yours very respectfully, T. M. L.

Cricket.

GREAT MATCH BETWEEN THE WESTERN CLUBS AND THE NEW-YORK CITY CLUBS.—The return match between eighteen cricketers of the Western Clubs and eleven cricketers of our New-York City Clubs—an all America Eleven—was commenced yesterday at the Hoboken Cricket Ground. The first match was played last year at Albany, and took three days in the midst of the hottest weather of the season, and terminated in favor of the Western Cricketers. Yesterday was a highly propitious day for the match, the weather being cool and agreeable, and all that a Cricketer could desire. Upon the appearance of the contestants, it was found that some changes had taken place since last year, Lang and Hamlyn having retired from the Eleven, and some important changes in the Eighteen. Tents were erected and seats provided for ladies, of whom quite a number were on the ground during the day, as well as a large gathering of Cricketers, and other visitors. A collation was provided for the Western cricketers by their city opponents, to which ample justice was done between the innings. The Western men having won the toss, put themselves in by sending Stevenson and White to the wickets, against the far-famed bowler Cuyp, who made his first appearance for the season; he was sustained at the other wicket by Crossley; and the pair soon disposed of Stevenson and White, both of whom are very fair bats, and also Rose and French, two cricketers who have often made brilliant scores against first-rate bowling, the latter an American, and one of the best bowlers in the country if backed up by a first-rate field. Moore came in at length to make a stand, and after losing French, and being joined by Gillespie, who did not keep company long, he was joined by Swales, who unfortunately was soon run out, when Smith came in, and the two made a stand for some time, Smith playing steadily, and Moore in his usual scientific and brilliant manner. Smith was at length disposed of by a ball from Wilby—who had been put on in place of Cuyp—the ball going into Point's hands. His score was a three and singles, for a total of six. He was succeeded by Pierson, who soon ran himself out, when the veteran wicket-keeper, Ralph, of Utica, took his place, and for some time a fine display of cricket was seen. Crossley having at length got rid of Ralph for a two and three singles, prettily got, allowed Hobbs to come in, and go out again for a round 0, when he was succeeded by Reeves, who soon gave Cuyp a chance to serve him with a notice of ejectment, and Aldridge took possession, and, in company with Moore, bade defiance to all and every and singular the polite notices they received to retire, until Crossley finally succeeded in effecting an entry into Aldridge's stumps, but not before he had made a good nine by leg hits for a two, a three, and a four. The rest did not trouble the scores much, Moore losing his wicket to Crossley, but not till after he had put forty runs on the telegraph, only giving one chance—to Sharp—which was not taken. His score consisted of a five to square leg, two fours—drives to the "on"—a three, three twos, and singles, got by pretty play to all parts of the field. Notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions of the field, the innings footing up, with the wides and byes, &c., to the large score of ninety runs. The fielding, bowling, and wicket-keeping during the innings was first-rate.

The City clubs then sent in Sharp and Lilley, to the fast bowling of French, and slow underhand bowling of Smith; Lilley being soon run out, was replaced by Tinson, when between the two some pretty and steady cricket took place for some time, Sharp's score of eight consisting of singles, while Tinson, when he had got his leg before the wicket, had scored fourteen by two splendid drives for three each, and three two's and two singles got in good style. Wilby here faced Sharp and kept his bat until the close of the innings, when he was scratched out by a lobbing ball, from Rose crawling under his bat into his wicket, and Rose walked off in triumph in company with Fletcher, who carried out his bat for 6 to his name. Wilby's score of the 49 was well got, and to all points of the field—the 18 fielders being hardly worth as much as a good 9, well placed. His score consisted of three fine square leg hits, for four each, two three's, five two's, and singles, several of them drives. Higham made a good drive for a three and several singles, for a total of nine; Crossley, H. Wright S. Wright and Cuyp doing nothing; Stivey being run out by a misunderstanding with Wilby, after making as pretty a score of nine, by steady play, as was made during the day. The innings footed up 106 runs, being 16 in advance of the country Cricketers, who, on their second innings, by sundown, managed to just rub them off with the loss of four wickets. Play commences again this morning, at 10 o'clock.

The following is the score of the first innings on each side:

WESTERN NEW-YORK CLUBS.

Names.	Where from.	How out.		Runs.
Stevenson	Albany		b Cuyp	0
White	Amsterdam		b Crossley	0
Rose	Albany		b Crossley	0
French	Utica		b Cuyp	0
Moore	Albany		b Crossley	40
Gillespy	Albany	c Wilby	b Crossley	0
Swales	Schenectady	Run out		1
Smith	Albany	c Sharp	b Wilby	6
Pierson	Syracuse	Run out		0
Ralph	Utica		b Crossley	5
Hobbs	Albany		b Crossley	0
Reeves	Schenectady	c Cuyp	b Wilby	0
Aldridge	Utica		b Crossley	9
Jackson	Amsterdam		b Crossley	0
Burke	Amsterdam		b Wilby	0
Chapin	Albany	Run out		0
Campbell	Schenectady	c Higham	b Crossley	2
Lacy	Albany	Not out		2
Byes, 16; leg byes, 2; wides, 7. Total				25
Totol				90

NEW-YORK CITY CLUBS.

Names.	Where from.	How out.		Runs.
Sharp	New-York	c. White	b. Smith	
Lilly	St. George	run out		1
Tinson	St. George		b. French	14
Wilby	New-York		b. Rose	49
Crossley	New-York		b. Smith	0
H. Wright	St George		b Smith	2
Higham	New-York		b. French	9
S. Wright	St. George	c. White	b. French	0
Spivey	New-York	run out		9
Cuyp	New York		b. French	0
Fletcher	New-York	not out		6
Byes 9. wides 2				8
Total				106

BASE-BALL—MUTUAL VS. BALTIC.—A match was played at the Elysian Fields, yesterday, between the above Clubs, in which, after a remarkably fine display of batting on the part of the Mutuals, four of whose players, namely, Messrs. Gavagan, Burns, Curtis, and Taylor, made home runs, their fielding, also, being too much for their rivals of the Baltic, who played remarkably well. C. Lewis made a home run for their side. The following is the score:

MUTUAL CLUB.	Outs.	Runs.	BALTIC CLUB.	Outs.	Runs.
J. Beard, catcher	3	6	C. Lewis, pitcher	2	3
P. Gavagan, 2d base	3	6	R. Brown, catcher	3	3
S. Burns, pitcher	1	8	C. Cooper, 1st base	5	1
J Curtis, 3d base	2	5	W Lippincott, 2d b.	3	3
L. Clancy, 1st base	5	4	H. Holden, short	3	3
W. Powell, l. field	4	5	J. Kistleman, 3d b	4	2
P. Kivelan, short	4	4	W. Fisher, c field	1	3
W. Anderson, c. field	4	3	B. Foster, r. field	3	3
A. B. Taylor, r. field	1	7	P. Weeks, l. field	3	0
Total		48	Total		21

Scorer—Jas. J. Kelso. *Scorer*—W. A. Sears.

Umpire—R. H. THORN, Empire Club.

Personal.

A malicious report has been circulated that Lords GROSVENOR and CAVENDISH presented themselves recently, at a fancy ball at Saratoga, in an absurd and unbecoming costume. The story is wholly without foundation. We are requested to state that the gentlemen alluded to were never at Saratoga at all.

A Philadelphia auctioneer has been permitted by somebody who should have had more reverence, to advertise for sale the following interesting relics, which belonged to the late Gen. Persifor F. Smith, viz: An antique military chair, made of wood from the fortifications of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. Also, a pair of gold epaulettes, containing sixty-four diamonds, made in the City of Mexico; Sharp's and Colt's rifles; guns and pistols; swords; two very superior saddles; a fine telescope and field-glasses, uniform, &c. This, (says the *North American*,) presents a fine chance to obtain some relics of this distinguished officer.

Chief Justice C. Pinckney Smith has been selected by the bar of Jackson, Miss., to pronounce a eulogy on Gen. Quitman.

Henry Wallack, who is now in England, will return to Boston in season to reassume his position as Mr. Barrow's stage manager.

Miss Maggie Mitchell is playing at the National in Boston.

John Drew is playing at Wood's Theatre in St Louis.

AN ANTEDILUVIAN.—The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* says Mr. POTTS, a miner, at work in his room in the Bodiam mines, three hundred feet below the surface of the earth, had thrown down, by a blast, a large mass of coal, and was breaking it up to fill into his car, when from the body of it, through one of the fractures, leaped out a living frog, beautifully formed and active, about the size of one's two fingers:

"This extraordinary curiosity we have now before us, pert and active as a youth of his species six months old; yet, as we hold him in our hands, we bend in reverence, almost awe, before the venerable patriarch—this almost first animal existence of creative power.

Over the vein of coal in which this little animal lay imbedded, are two other strata of coal separated by solid stone of one hundred feet in thickness from the bottom one, and fifty feet of like rock between each other. Between the seam from which the frog came and the surface there are two hundred feet of solid sand-stone and coal, and about forty feet of coal, slate and common coal, and about forty feet of coal and common clay. These are all regular stratifications, that must have required ages, beyond the power of human comprehension to compute, to have formed them."

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Last evening this Association held one of its monthly meetings in the small chapel of the University, CEPHAS BRAINERD, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. MCCORMICK gave an account of the progress of the Tent-movement in New-Haven, also in Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Jersey City. After that gentleman had read some communications from Bristol, (Eng.,) and other places, Mr. VAN BUREN offered a somewhat lengthy set of resolutions, acknowledging the goodness of God in the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, and pledging the Association to increased fraternal fellowship with similar organizations to their own all over the world.

A member objected to the reception of them, inasmuch as it was unconstitutional to propose any resolutions expressive of opinion.

The matter, at the suggestion of Mr. MCCORMICK was laid over.

Mr. SHERMAN then moved that the motion be rescinded that referred the inquiry into Mr. EDGAR'S affairs to the Board. There had been too much of silence, and the eyes of the public were upon the Association. He thought that, as one of the members of the Board was a member of the Devotional Committee, there would be no impropriety in removing it.

The Chairman said that no meeting had as yet been held by the Board to which the reference had been made, so that nothing had been done.

On vote, the resolution of a former meeting was rescinded.

Mr. SHERMAN then moved the adoption of the following resolutions, calling for papers and persons and full investigation into the whole matter. He asked for a fair and impartial Committee, to whom it might be referred:

Whereas, In a recent statement by Mr. GEORGE P. EDGAR, late Chairman and Treasurer of the Devotional Committee, he desired this Association to investigate the transactions of that Committee; and,

Whereas, Said Committee was discharged at the last meeting without a report, and this Association has been represented in the public Press as wishing to conceal its alleged delinquencies,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to investigate carefully into the whole transactions of the late Devotional Committee and report to the Association at its next meeting, especially upon the following points; also advising such action in the premises as shall seem to them expedient:

1. The amount of cash funds received, and by whom received, from collections, donations, &c.
2. The amount paid for actual expenses of the prayer-meetings, separating each one.
3. The amount owing for the same account.
4. The amount paid for tracts issued, stating how much was paid in cash and how much in notes; also *whose* notes, if any, were given, and whether same were paid at maturity.
5. Whether any tracts issued before the said Committee was appointed have been charged to account of the prayer-meetings.
6. Whether any member of the Committee, or of the Board of Directors received compensation for services out of the collections in John-street Church.
7. Whether a quorum of the Committee was ever assembled, and how the officers of the same were appointed and its affairs managed.

Resolved, That this Committee of Investigation have full authority to summon witnesses and call for such papers and other evidence as they require.

Mr. MCCORMICK thought that the Association was neither in honor nor legally bound to meet any such deficiencies as had been alluded to.

Mr. SPERRY said there had been already sufficient publicity; enough of what was true had been stated, and there it ought to rest.

The Chairman said that it was well understood that the Association did not pledge itself to any liability incurred by the Devotional Committee.

Mr. MCCORMICK said that the debts in question would be taken into consideration by the Finance Committee. But why bring the question up in advance?

The Chairman said that the liability of the Association was not the question that evening.

A motion to lay Mr. SHERMAN'S resolution on the table was lost.

The resolutions were then put and adopted, and the Chairman appointed a Committee to carry them out. There the matter ended for the present.

An essay was read by the Rev. THERON BALDWIN, on the "Relation of Young Men to the cause of Christian Education in the West," after which the Association adjourned.

Army Movements.

Correspondence of St. Louis Republican.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, K. T.,
Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1858.

As I have seen no notice of the assignment of the several medical officers of the Utah Expedition, and, as numerous friends of these gentlemen would probably like to know of their several destinations, I inclose Major BUELL'S orders in reference to them: Assistant-Surgeon L. H. STONE, senior medical officer to Col. MONROE'S column, on duty at the Platte Bridge, with Capt. ROBERTS' Company D, 4th Artillery; Assistant-Surgeon CHAS. BREWER, junior medical officer same command, to proceed to Utah; Assistant-Surgeon BASIL NORRIS, medical officer to Col. MAY'S column, to proceed to Utah; Assistant-Surgeon EBENEZER SWIFT, to duty with the battalion of 4th Artillery, under Major WILLIAMS, now at Cottonwood Springs, and to hold himself in readiness for assignment; Assistant Surgeon KIRTLY RYLAND, to proceed to Utah; Assistant-Surgeon C. W. WILLIAMS, to Utah; Assistant Surgeon BENNETT CLEMENTS, to Utah; Assistant-Surgeon J. R. SMITH, to accompany Col. SUMNER on his Cheyenne Expedition, and return to this post with that officer. Thus, it will be seen that they have ordered a large force of medicos to Utah, the healthiest region of country in the United States.

An order has been received here establishing two new military posts, the one at Cheyenne Pass, the other at Bent's Fort, in the Big Timbers. It is pretty generally understood that two companies of the 4th Artillery, taken from the force at Laramie, will garrison the post at the Cheyenne Pass, and that Bent's Fort will be occupied by two companies of the same regiment, (one detailed from Laramie, the other from Kearny,) and Company D, Second Dragoons.

The last Salt Lake mail has informed us that Gen. JOHNSTON, with his whole army, was camped on Cedar Valley, where they found excellent grazing for their animals, and a very healthy location. He intended wintering there.

From the Washington Star.

Intelligence has been received at the War Department to the effect that the supplies of mules and horses so much needed in Oregon and Washington Territories have been dispatched thither from Utah, whither they were sent to be used in the contemplated expedition against the Mormons. When we remember that the troops in those Territories were scattered over a wide expanse of country, the concentration of some 2,000 of their number at Fort Walla-Walla, within the space of about one month, is sufficient to excite general astonishment and admiration; and the movement has gained for General CLARK and his subordinates the generous praise of Secretary FLOYD and other attaches of the Department.

With the addition of the sixth regiment of infantry, now on the way to the Pacific, from Utah, it is supposed the force there will be sufficient for all the exigencies existing at present. It is believed that the troops already in Washington Territory were probably ready to march on the 1st of August against the Indians who attacked and defeated Col. STEPTOE. The extent of the defection is not known, but it is confidently anticipated that the campaign will be an exceedingly short one, and far less expensive than any previous similar movement.

Sale of the Personal Effects of the late Gen. Persifer F. Smith.

From the Philadelphia Evening Journal of Yesterday.

This morning at ten o'clock, the administratrix sale of the estate of the late Gen. PERSIFER F. SMITH took place at the auction store of M. THOMAS & SONS, South Fourth street. The attendance was very large, and the bidding spirited throughout. Among those present, and who evinced considerable interest in the sale, we noticed a number of prominent citizens, including a large proportion of military men. The Hon. JOHN HICKMAN, of West Chester, and others from that locality, were also in the auction rooms.

After the prompt disposal of a number of fine cut tumblers, sugar bowls, wine glasses, port monnaies, mathimatical and music instruments, engravings, &c., a carbine, Colt's Patent, new, with appendages, brought $44; a Colt's sporting rifle, with appendages and cartridges, brought $47; a pair of very superior pistols, made by "Manton," with apparatus complete, in mahogany case, brought $47 50.

A pair of gold epaulets, sixty-four diamonds, made in the city of Mexico, were then offered for sale, and induced some quite animated bidding. General PATTERSON led all the competitors, he bidding $100 apiece, when they were knocked down to him for that sum. A large number of other articles, which we have not time to specify, were then sold in very rapid succession, and brought exceedingly good prices.

Among the articles offered for sale, but which had not been reached at the time we left the auction rooms, were a large amount of military wearing apparel, a chess table, with backgammon board attached. The wood of this table is made of the fortifications of Vera Cruz, and is superbly carved. The checker board is made of wood from the flag-staff at the City of Mexico, made expressly to order by GEO. J. HENKEL, and has never been in use.

No. 211 on the catalogue of articles was a large military arm chair, elegantly carved, made by the same gentleman, of wood from the fortifications of San Juan D'Ulloa, Vera Cruz, and cost $180. We doubt not that a handsome sum will be realized from this sale.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

The Persia at St. Johns, N. F.

No. 4 BOWLING GREEN, 2 P. M.,
Monday, Aug. 23, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I beg to hand you the accompanying copy of a dispatch from St. Johns, N. F.

Yours, E. CUNARD,
Per THOS. M. NIMMO.

"ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 23.—E. CUNARD: The *Persia* appeared off here at 10¼ A. M., received the passengers and mails of the steamship *Europa*, and proceeded at 11 o'clock."

NOTE.—The *Persia* must have run off Sunday, not to-day. T. M. N.

SAILING OF THE HERMANN.—The steamship *Hermann*, Capt. CAVENDY, left her pier foot of North Moore-street about 6 o'clock last evening for California, *via* Rio and Valparaiso. A very large crowd was assembled to witness her departure, and see their friends off. Cheers were given from the multitude upon the pier, and were responded to with interest by those on board the steamer, as she moved out into the stream. The promenade deck was filled with passengers, as well as every available standing place on the main deck. The steamer went off in fine style, three guns, being fired as she turned her head down the bay On account of the lateness of the hour the pilot objected to taking the steamer outside the bar until to-morrow, and she was accordingly anchored off Bedloe's Island. She will proceed to sea by the morning tide. Among the passengers, which consist mostly of young men, are a number of ladies with children who go out to join their husbands and friends on the Pacific. Every arrangement appears to have been made for the comfort of her passengers. Her officers, including first engineer, as well as assistants have been on the ship before, and they all express entire confidence that the *Hermann* will make a safe and quick passage.

The *Washington* will be immediately put up for the same route, and will probably sail in about a month A small steamer for use on Lake Nicaragua is to be dispatched by the White-Stebbins Canal Company on Saturday, and two others to run on the San Juan River, we are told, will follow in a short time.

There will be a public reception of the crew of the United States steamer *Niagara* at the Peter Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening. The hands are paid off next day. They will assemble at 6 o'clock, at the head quarters in Franklin-square, and, preceded by a band, march to the Institute. There addresses will be delivered by the Rev. CHAS. J. JONES, JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., and others.

ARRIVAL OF SHIP JUNIOR WITH THE MUTINEERS.—The New-Bedford *Mercury* of Saturday announces the arrival at that port of the ship *Junior*, as follows:

"The ship *Junior* of this port, the particulars of the bloody tragedy on board of which we have previously published, arrived here yesterday from Sydney. She came home in charge of Captain ALFRED GARDNER of Nantucket. The names of the mutineers are: CYRUS W. PLUMMER, (ringleader,) of Providence; RICHARD CARTHA, Albany, N. Y.; WM. SAMPSON, Buffalo, N. Y.; JACOB RICKS, New York City; CHAS. H. STANLY, Penfield, N. Y; ADAM CANNEL, New-York; JOSEPH BROOKS, Utica, N. Y.; WM. HERBERT, Newark, N. J. The prisoners were thoroughly secured in cells, in the steerage, attended by a guard of an officer and six men, appointed by the United States Consul at Sydney. Nine of the crew, who shipped on board the *Junior* at this port, came home in the ship.

The Captain informs us that nothing worthy of notice occurred on the passage home, with but a single exception. The prisoner, HERBERT, wrote a note and passed it through an aperture in the cell in which he was confined, directed to PLUMMER. It having reached its destination, PLUMMER tore off that part containing his name, and subsequently passed it over to one of the guard, directed to CARTHA disguised in a lock of his hair as a ruse to prevent that officer from noticing its contents. But the officer, faithful to his trust, immediately deposited the missive into the hands of Captain GARDNER; and the plot was thereby made known. The contents of the note had for its object the bribing of one of the guard, from which it is plain to be seen that a second attempt would have been made to kill the officers and secure the ship. PLUMMER, HERBERT, and CARTHA were further secured.

On the arrival of the *Junior* in the harbor, First Assistant Marshal EDWARDS proceeded on board, agreeably to instructions from United States Marshal FREEMAN, under whose charge the prisoners will remain until further orders. Two of the mutineers, BURNS and HALL, are still at large.

The prisoners carry with them the evidence of the humane treatment which they have received during the passage, and all of them appear in full health. They were in turn allowed the privilege of remaining on deck for exercise two hours each day, but debarred from holding any conversation with the ship's company."

THE ALBION COOPER MURDERERS.—On Friday next, WILLIAMS and COX, who are under sentence of death at Lewiston Falls, for the murders committed on board of the *Albion Cooper*, will be executed. The Lewiston Falls *Journal* says: "The demeanor of the convicts is respectful and resigned. WILLIAMS says he never was happier in his life, and seems to be fully prepared for his coming end. Cox looks at the matter in a more worldly point of view, and his continued response is, 'It was cruelty that drove me to it.' One week from to-day, (20th,) between the hours of 12 and 1, they are to meet the punishment to which they have been condemned. Such is the curiosity of the human race, an immense concourse of people will probably witness the execution. We learn that the wife of the mate of the *Albion Cooper*, who was murdered by WILLIAMS, visited the cell of the prisoners on Wednesday; the scene which ensued was sad indeed. The deep penitence of WILLIAMS here manifested itself again. On his knees he begged the forgiveness of the murdered man's wife, while Cox maintained a stoical indifference, unmoved by the scene enacted so near him."

A Visit to Professor Morse.

Correspondence Rochester Democrat.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1858.

FRIEND DEMOCRAT: A few weeks since I had the pleasure, and I may say the honor, too, of a call upon Professor SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, at his residence, two miles below this city, upon the old Post Road, over which many of your readers have made Winter journeys by stage in days of yore. I do not intend to pass an eulogium upon Mr. MORSE, but this fact is impressed upon my mind—that he is one of the most gentlemanly, kind-hearted, unassuming, and respect-inspiring men with whom it has ever been my lot to meet. I should think him to be about fifty years of age, nearly six feet in height, hair some grey, countenance clear and healthy. I am told that he oftentimes has his house filled with visitors, strangers, many of whom trespass greatly upon his hospitality. The Professor has a splendid mansion, situated forty or fifty rods from the road, upon grounds extending to the Hudson. From his verandahs and observatory an almost unrivaled view of the river and highlands is obtained. His lawn is well planted with rare and beautiful trees. The garden and grapery show that he has a failing for early vegetables and good fruit. Before the telegraph wires upon the Post Road were taken down and put upon another route, he had a "switch" from the main line to his study, where he could sit, and, with the simple instrument of his own construction, talk by lightning with his friends throughout the country. When some new company succeeds in laying a cable from another European point, direct to New-York, I hope they will have enough left to continue on up the "American Rhine," and *land* an end on the telegraph inventor's own soil, so that he can reach London, Paris or St. Petersburg without going off his domain.

Thirteen times has he crossed the Atlantic, and, as he sailed July 24, at the same time he was nearing the English coast, no doubt pondering upon the obstacles of the submarine cable, God was pouring out His blessings upon the expedition, and crowning man's greatest work with full success. How think you Mr. MORSE felt when the news was brought to him that the cable was successfully laid, and the signals passed to and fro? Must it not have been the happiest, if not the proudest day of his life? Contrast it with his condition when struggling to get the capital necessary to make his first experiment on the line from Baltimore to Washington? Said J. P. GIRAUD, Esq., a celebrated ornithologist, residing next to the Professor, "Our Government ought to give Professor MORSE five hundred thousand dollars for his invention, and throw it open to everybody." The French Government has voted about $70,000 to him, and it is supposed the Russian and some other European powers will follow in the same course. Let us hope they will.

The Grand Ball at Nahant.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "Whether got up to celebrate the great event of the age, or as a compliment to the New-York Yacht squadron; or for the 'benefit of whom it may concern,' the grand ball at the Nahant House on Tuesday evening, was a grand success. The tickets were $10 each, admitting one gentleman and ladies *ad libitum*, and, as a matter of course, there was a liberal balance on the right side. As a good many 'complimentary tickets' were represented, the company must have numbered nearly four hundred persons.

The halls and saloons of the hotel were gaily decorated and illuminated; and the full "Germania Band," from Boston, to use a rather rare quotation, "discoursed most eloquent music." The ball opened at a little after 9 o'clock, and was continued till morning. Among the distinguished guests who lent grace and dignity to the occasion, were Lady NAPIER, FANNY KEMBLE, Professor LONGFELLOW, &c., &c. The Committee of Managers consisted of the following named gentlemen: Francis Bacon, Sidney Webster, Geo. B. Chase, Henry Sigourney, C. Levi Woodbury, Martin Brimmer, James F. Ruggles, and Geo. R. R. Sturgis.

The "beauty and fashion" of Boston were largely represented, with a spare sprinkling of belles from New-York, Philadelphia, Washington and the "Sunny South." The yacht squadron was represented by Capt. DUNCAN, of the *Una*, and Capt. THACHER, of the *Restless*, the only two of the fleet of twenty brave enough to face a northeaster around the Cape. The supper table was a handsome and artistic portion of the entertainment; and the scene after the ladies retired to "rosy rest," one of music, mirth and jollity. We repeat, the ball was a grand success.

The Detroit Observatory (under Prof. BRUNNOW,) is engaged in observations of asteroids and comets. The annually increasing number of newly-discovered planets has made a division of labor among the different Observatories necessary; and as most of the main Observatories have pledged themselves to observe regularly a certain number of these asteriods, the Detroit Observatory of the University of Michigan has undertaken the observation of eight of them, namely: Astrea, Flora, Hebe, Victoria, Metis, Calliope, Euphrosyne and Proserpina. It is also the intention to advance, as much as possible the theory of these planets; and Tables of Flora and Victoria have been already finished, by which their place for many years to come may be calculated.

THE TELEGRAPH MILLENNIUM.

Letter from a Non-Believer in the Telegraph Millennium, with Some of the Reasons for "the Faith that is Not in Him"—The Truth of History—The Defensive Position of the Republic—Its Future Absorption of the North American Colonies—Its Manifest Destiny, North as well as South—Plea for our Pacific Railroad—A Route for an Independent Telegraph Line Across the Atlantic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hold, with Dr. TYNG, the essential Non-Christian character of Government, but I am far from believing in his recently-expressed conviction of the near approach of the Millennium, or in their reiteration by the Fulton-street prayer meeting; neither am I convinced that the rulers of the nations are about to enrol themselves members of the Peace Society,—nor that the peoples are prepared to accept its principles,—nor that the works at Cherbourg were erected merely to ornament that famous Port, nor yet for the amusement and gratification of Queen VICTORIA and her Courtiers during their recent visit,—nor that Gibraltar, Malta and other strong places are to be shorn of their defences and returned to their lawful owners,—nor in the philanthropy of England—nor in the peaceful dispositions of France,—nor in the word or oath of its ruling despot. I cannot, for these reasons, permit my natural feelings of exultation at the presumed *practical* success of a project, great as the Atlantic Telegraph, to blind me to the *possible* consequences that may result from the completion of that undertaking. Though the nations should adopt the suggestion of the President, and decree the neutrality of the line and the sacredness of the communications passing over it, I would pay but little respect to such a guarantee, for I have read some little of history and I know the ease with which England has always cleared all obstructions in her path, whether resting on the stipulations of treaties or the dictates of common honesty. The United States must not owe her defence to the concessions or the magnanimity of the Robber Nations of Europe. I yield to none in the pride that will justly attach to our country for the carrying out of that great enterprise to a successful issue by our fellow-citizens; but a sense of justice and a regard for the truth of history compel me to contradict the following statement, which has received currency through some of the daily papers:

> "It was in New-York City that the Ocean Telegraph had its *origin*. Here the first Company was formed. The great scheme was planned in the dining-room of CYRUS W. FIELD No. 84 Gramercy park, one evening in the early part of March, 1854."

I would proclaim the names of some, apparently forgotten by the Press and the public in the excess of their enthusiasm, who are at least entitled to honorable mention. And first, the Newfoundland papers settled several years since that to the Rt. Rev. Dr. MULLOCK, the Roman Catholic Bishop of that Island, belonged the glory of having originated the idea of telegraphic communication between Europe and America *via* Newfoundland, and that to Mr. FREDERICK N. GISBORNE, the engineer and projector, in connection with Mr. HORACE B. TEBBETTS, of this City, of the *original* Company—chartered in 1851, and which in 1852 laid down *ten miles of submarine cable*, connecting Prince Edward's Island with the main land—was due the praise of having devoted years of unrequited labor in preparing the ground for the gentlemen who now compose the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company. I *know* that Mr. GISBORNE has looked forward to the identification of his name with the work in which he was engaged, as his greatest reward. Bishop MULLOCK's gaze is directed another way; but "Honor to whom honor is due."

I, Mr. Editor, do not wonder that these names, and many others, have been passed over in the exultant pride of the moment; neither do I despair that ultimate justice will be meted out to *all* concerned in the great work; nor do I believe the day to be far distant when public opinion, modified and enlightened, will express itself very differently in regard to some of the features of the enterprise. Popular demonstrations amount to very little in my eyes. I have witnessed the reception of KOSSUTH—the funeral of the late Mr. WILLIAM POOLE—the inauguration of JAMES BUCHANAN,—always noting the difference between *then* and *now*, I am prepared to bide my time for the sober second thought of the American people, to weigh this Telegraph project in all its parts, and to test it in all its relations and bearings to the external defences of the Republic. But we must not forget that, after all, it is only a *material* triumph, and therefore it must not be suffered to take precedence in our catalogue of eminent deeds of those *moral* achievements of which no age is ever wanting, and which constitute the beacon lights of humanity—the eternal monuments of Christian charity—the landmarks by which the poor and the oppressed and the enslaved, may steer their course and be guided to the final consummation.

In the next place, let it be observed of this Telegraph that its points of connection—in the Old World and New—are both within the limits of the British territory, and that the extension across the island of Newfoundland, and under the adjacent water to the opposite coast, also joins this continent at a point within the British dominions. This insures the complete control of the line to England, and in the event of difficulties, the whole of her North American colonies could be advised, and have from ten to fifteen days for preparation in advance of the United States. If we consider, in this connection, the plan of empire marked out in the late debate in Parliament, of a consolidated rule extending from the seaboard colonies to the Atlantic, back to Vancouver's Island, and contemplated to act as a counterpoise and a check to the expansion and influence of this Republic, we will see of what momentous importance this Telegraph is to England. This is apparent in the Queen's speech, where she alludes to the formation of the new Pacific colony:

> "The act to which Her Majesty has assented for the establishment of the colony of British Columbia was urgently required in consequence of the recent discoveries of gold in that district; *but Her Majesty hopes that this new colony on the Pacific may be but one step in the career of steady progress by which Her Majesty's dominions in North America may ultimately be peopled, in an unbroken chain, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, by a loyal and industrious population of subjects of the British Crown.*"

When her Colonial Minister, with one end of the line connecting with his office in Downing-street, can hold instantaneous converse with the vast territories subject to British rule, we feel that the ties that bind them to England are strengthened. The continuation of the Telegraph line to Vancouver's Island will prove a precursor to the contemplated railroad to the Pacific through British Territory. Its construction will become to England a matter of paramount policy to complete the work which the Telegraph has begun, and to bind her American possessions to their European *political* centre. Thus the great project of our day—the great hope of our people—the construction of a railroad to the Pacific through *our* territory—may be destined to disappointment. The vantage gained by England, in this telegraph, may urge her forward to the formation of lines of travel outside our borders, to the preoccupation of the public mind, and the preengagement of the public purse and the surplus cash that may seek such an investment. The operation of such a route may defy competition, for the world's necessities may not demand a rival for a long time—perhaps once in possession it may never be superseded. For years it has been the evident determination of England to build up a great power along our borders. This policy becomes every day more transparent. It is seen in the attention bestowed by the home Government on Colonial affairs—previously neglected or despised—in the unusual deference paid to Colonial prejudices and opinions—and in the countenance given to propositions for the confederation and consolidation of the Provinces under the government of a scion of the ruling family. The advances of the Colonies in wealth, energy, and in population, are not to be feared by us; on the contrary, we should hail their progress, and proffer them our best wishes. But, if our Government be actuated by any settled policy, it should be to occupy itself incessantly and unfalteringly in shaping all our public acts so as to make this progress inure to our ultimate advantage, by attracting the Colonies to our side. In following out this policy, our Government should oppose itself to everything calculated to place obstacles in the way of our intercourse with them, divert their energies into antagonistic channels, or render possible for them any future distinct from ours. This is an object worthy the most exalted statesmanship, for the British American Provinces are possessed of a climate wonderfully adapted to develop the mental and physical energies of a population already numerous, moral, hardy, vigorous, and enterprising, in an eminent degree. A country diversified by lakes, rivers, and streams, easy of access, rich in agricultural and mineral resources, abounding in timber, possessed of an unrivaled line of sea-coast marked by bays, inlets, and harbors, the finest and the safest in the world, and possessing in fisheries sources of wealth equal to those of California, and capable of being made the nursery of, and yielding profitable employment to, *seamen* enough to man the navies of the world.

Events are now progressing which shall determine whether such a country shall become bound up in our future and form a portion of our joint inheritance; or whether, through our supineness and the interchange of a few glittering generalities and honeyed phrases, the days of our opportunity shall be permitted to glide by unimproved, and a power be permitted to arise which shall divide empire with us in North America—the land of promise and of destiny for our posterity and the friends of liberty throughout the world. Such a contingency would prove a standing reproach to us, a contradiction of our declarations and our hopes, and a disgraceful abandonment of the principle involved in the Monroe doctrine. If our country guards zealously the Isthmus routes; if we are prepared to maintain our pretensions in Central America at all hazards; if the South fixes its eye steadily on Cuba and Mexico, shall nothing be done—no sacrifice be made to the interests of Freedom and the North? Why assist with the national means in the building up of a foreign line of communication? Why give the national countenance and donate the national resources to such a purpose, when we are too poor, in pecuniary means or in spirit, to lend a helping hand to our ocean steamers, which receive no such substantial aid from England, but rather are driven by combination and competition off the highway of the seas.

As to those who look to the workings of the Electric Telegraph to inaugurate the reign of "Peace on Earth"—*not* "to men of good will," for that has already been proclaimed, once and for all time, but to "introduce in a *special* manner the reign of love and universal brotherhood"—I regret that I can discern no valid reason for concurrence in their views. The Press may have discovered an indication of this, but, being accustomed to view things by the light of Christianity, and to distinguish between moral and material forces, I must acknowledge my want of agreement. Others may discern the reign of Peace in the triumphs of electricity, but I can detect no such indications. Since the days of FRANKLIN, much has been done towards applying this subtle agent to man's *material* uses; but where is the evidence that the discovery has changed a particle his *moral* nature? The country at large has not advanced in morals or Christianity; neither the Government nor the people are a whit more patriotic, nor does common honesty more obtain amongst men in their dealings with one another, nor are they better prepared to render an account of their actions at the judgment-seat of God.

Some may detect an evidence and an indication of grace in the improved working of a steam engine, and an exhibition of Christian virtue in the prompt payment of the interest on a railroad bond; but for those taught to note carefully the difference between *moral* and *material* triumphs, the terms properly applicable to the former cannot be used in regard to the latter. Hence, in speaking of the telegraph, I would moderate my language as well as my enthusiasm, reserving the fullness of both for more sacred concerns. The telegraph is a very good material agent for catching a rogue, or transmitting the price of flour from one point to another; but this is a very different affair from the moral influences which produce the repentance and reformation of the former, or the working of Christian charity in the heart of the man who gives a barrel of the latter to one of his hungry brothers for the love of God. The Atlantic Telegraph is a great thing—a wonderful evidence of the success that waits upon human daring, but it is neither "Civilization, nor Humanity, nor Christianity," as some would have us believe, and he possesses but little of the Christian spirit who dares to proclaim that "*The earth has witnessed nothing half as auspicious—nothing so full of glad tidings to mankind, since the birth of the Redeemer, nearly nineteen hundred years since.*" This is the very panegyric of impiety. The Atlantic Telegraph can neither rescue a man from sin nor transport him to heaven, and should not be classed in the same category with those deeds of Christian heroism manifested in the blood of the martyrs, the lives of saints and holy ones, the reconstruction of civilization in Europe, the invention of the art of printing, the discovery of America, nor, last but not least, should it be permitted to rank side by side—much less take precedence—in our hearts of that great act of moral heroism that "the earth witnessed" on the 4th day of July, 1776, which gave freedom to this people and political hope to all the world! Those deeds are all great—perhaps the very greatest in their order—let them be kept distinct.

As events hasten rapidly to consummation under the progresses of the day, it is not too early, nor does it indicate a want of sympathy in the public rejoicings for the success of the Telegraph enterprise, to point out the means by which we can protect ourselves against the manifest danger that the possession of such an element of power as the means of transmitting instant intelligence to her colonies on our borders, places in the hands of England, in the event of the interruption of friendly relations between the countries. In such a contingency, ours would be a very sorry position. Whilst England and her colonies were in uninterrupted communication, we would be isolated—cut off from Europe, so far as telegraphic advices and facilities for preparation and defence were concerned. The British fleet and privateers, stationed at St. Johns, could be kept advised of the sailing of every American ship from Europe, and be held in readiness to intercept them as they passed that advanced maritime station that juts out into the waters of the Atlantic in the track of our commerce between England and America. A proper preparation against such a *possible* evil day, and a due respect for the maxim, "in peace prepare for war," should urge us to take instant means for the formation of one or more independent lines between a point in Europe—outside the jurisdiction of England—and the shores of this Republic. Notwithstanding that the charter granted by Newfoundland gives to the present Company the exclusive privilege, for 50 years, of running lines across the island, and of connection through its adjacent waters with the main land, yet if it be an object to find a stopping place on the way, *one point remains unappropriated and independent of British rule.* The little Island of St. Pierre, on the Newfoundland coast, only a few miles in extent, the last and only foothold of France in North America, presents the necessary halting place, from whence the connection with our shores can be made direct without recourse to the colonial lines. France would no doubt encourage and aid such an undertaking, as it would give her the command of her marine station, and thus protect the 16,000 men engaged in her fisheries, whose loss, in a sudden emergency, would cripple her naval force, and who are always summoned home on the appearance of the first speck of war on the political horizon.

Wanting such, or a similar line of communication, there remains but one other alternative—a struggle for the possession of the Island of Newfoundland. *Without one or the other the Republic is not safe.*

I am, Sir, yours, very resp'y,

A NON-BELIEVER IN THE TELEGRAPHIC MILLENNIUM.

LIFE IN THE ADIRONDACK.

NUMBER SEVEN.

Raquette River—Plumb Gut Route—A Backwoodsman's Trick—Dinner in the Woods—Backwoods' Hospitality—Keeping open House—A Good Rifle-Shot—Shot at a Deer.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RAQUETTE RIVER, Monday, July 16, 1858.

DEAR R.: The Raquette River is tortuous like Stony Creek, but its sweeps are so wide and majestic, that you do not observe it. Above where we struck it there is a bend of two miles from point to point, while across the neck of land between them it is only 20 rods. The knowledge of this spot, which is known only to few, enabled STEVE MARTIN, as he is called, and who lives at the carrying-place on the Ampersand Pond, to serve a couple of selfish fishermen a very nice trick. It is several miles from the mouth of Stoney Creek up to Raquette Falls, at the foot of which early in the Spring immense quantities of the large river trout are caught. These two men stopped at MARTIN's one morning while he was at breakfast, and told him they were on the way to Raquette Falls after trout. He replied that he was going also soon as he had finished his breakfast. MARTIN is a great fisherman and they did not care to have him to interfere with their sport, and immediately resolved to push on and get the first of the fishing. So telling him that they would row down to the inlet of Stony Creek and fish there till he got along, when they would go up together. To this he assented, and having leisurely finished his breakfast, and got his boat ready, he followed on; but when he reached the spot where they were to wait for him he found they were gone. He at once saw through the manœuvre—not liking to have him along, they, instead of waiting as they had promised, had taken two pairs of oars and pushed on with all their might, knowing that it would be slow rowing for one alone against the rapid heavy current; they expected to get at least an hour's start of him. MARTIN happening to know the "Plumb Gut," out-rowed the boat ashore at the right point, and turning it over his head, quietly walked across the narrow neck and launched it again. Arriving at the Falls, he commenced fishing, and had got the bottom of his boat half covered with splendid fellows before his friends arrived. They were utterly confounded when they caught sight of him. At first they could not believe their senses—it must be his apparition. They had left him eating breakfast, and had come the only possible route by which the Falls could be reached, and as fast as two pairs of oars, worked by two stout pairs of arms could bring them, yet there he was, fishing, and as far as they could account for it, might have been there a week. But the way he was lifting the two-pounders out, did not look like the work of an apparition; and recovering a little their senses, bawled out, "Where on earth did you come from?" "From home," coolly replied the imperturbable MARTIN, as he laid a rouser in his boat. "What way did you come?" they asked. "Up the Raquette," was the quiet response, as he lifted another from the foaming rapids. To all their questions he returned evasive answers, determined, as a punishment for their meanness, not to reveal the short cut.

It is easy going down the Raquette, and six or seven miles can be made without severe labor, so that our twenty miles' stretch, yesterday, was mere pastime. You cannot imagine what an important event dinner is in the woods. You not only think of it with an appetite whetted by the bracing air of the woods, but you have to consult where it shall be taken. Of course, you can, at any time, go ashore, kindle up a fire and cook your trout and venison; but then a cold, fresh spring of water is indispensable to a forest dinner. About noon I hailed CHARLIE, who was cook and head man in everything relating to the culinary department as well as in selecting sites for camps, and inquired where we were to dine. "There is a clearing a little farther on," he replied, where there is a fine spring of water," and soon after rounding a point we came upon a small patch of cleared land, the only signs of civilization we had seen since morning. As we rowed ashore we saw two men standing before a little log hut, that seemed disputing with the stumps the right to the spot. In a few minutes the champagne basket with its extraordinary accumulation of tin plates and basins and forks and knives, and pork and Indian meal, and flour, and soda and saleratus, and "other things too numerous to mention," was deposited in the hut, and while CHET was dressing the trout, CHARLIE was pounding on a chip the venison steaks, and JOHN frying some pork. CHARLIE moved around as if he owned the house. He built a fire in the stove, and put the tea-kettle on—he drew out the ricketty old table, and went to some rude shelves nailed against the logs, and which served to those who owned the dwelling as a pantry, and took down everything he found that he wanted; in short, made himself so free-and-easy, I thought the occupants must be great personal friends. I saw the woman was away, but one of the men, whom I noticed going into the only bedroom in the house, with his rifle, I supposed to be the owner. I thought, however, he took it amazing coolly, neither interfering nor offering any assistance. The other was evidently a sportsman, though not from the city.

After we had finished our meal I asked CHARLIE how much we ought to pay the man for giving up his house so generously to us. I think I never was taken more aback than when he replied, "Nothing. There hain't nobody here to give anything to; the man and his wife are both away." "Away!" I exclaimed, "Well, who are these men?" "A guide and a man with him. They have been hunting, up the river, and, killing a couple of deer, stopped here to dress them, and jerk the meat." "Then they are strangers to the people who live here," I said. "Certainly," he answered. "But," I continued, "don't people shut up their houses when they go away, to be gone a week or two?" "No; they leave 'em open, a purpose for anybody that might come along and want to stop. They expect everybody to go in and help themselves. That's the way we do in the woods. Have to be accommodating, you know." I thought this was being accommodating with a vengeance. To ransack a man's house, rumage his cupboard, dirty up his floor, and sleep in the only bed in the house, certainly *is* being *accommodated.*

Before we started the strange guide gave a specimen of his rifle shooting. He wished to discharge his gun, and, looking around for some object at which to fire, noticed a robin sitting on the limb of a dry hemlock, full a hundred yards distant, I should judge. At all events, it was so far off that it did not look larger than a sparrow. I watched the bird when the rifle cracked, and saw the bark of the limb, directly between its legs, fly. The frightened, bewildered or stunned creature made two or three wild gyrations, and then dropped, as if wounded, in the bushes.

We had resolved to pitch our camp for the night on Tupper's lake, but as we proceeded down the river the trampled shore and nipped lily-pads showing that a great many deer fed here at evening, we concluded to stop rowing and let the guides take the stern and paddle silently down, hoping to get a shot at a deer. Not seeing any, John proposed that we should go ashore at a certain point, as just over the bank was a marsh, and deer he said were generally feeding there. We did so, and hardly touched the marsh before we saw a young buck quietly feeding some thirty rods off. F. had by this time landed also, and as he had never fired at a deer I told him to take the shot. He whispered that he was too far off for him. "Then watch me," said CHARLIE, "and do as I do." The graceful creature was feeding unsuspiciously—whisking off the flies with his tail, and ever and anon, as is their habit, lifting his head and looking cautiously around. When his head was buried in the grass feeding we would move up, the moment he lifted it we would stop. We continued in this manner until we got within close range, when I whispered to F. to fire. He did so and missed. The creature gave two or three wild jumps, and supposing he was off, I sent a ball after him on the wing. He immediately stopped and looked all around, apparently at loss what to make of the extraordinary sounds. He gave us plenty of time to load, but our ammunition was back in the boat, and the first movement to return for it showed him his enemy, and lifting his flag in the air away he galloped a wiser deer than before.

Yours truly, H.

COLLEGE MATTERS.

Commencement Week at Madison University.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MADISON UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON N. Y., }
Thursday, Aug. 19 1858. }

A trip of twenty-four hours' duration, by steamboat, cars, and stage, brought me to this lovely village in season to attend the Commencement exercises, which closed this day. Commencement Week is a period of great interest to the people here. To their credit be it said that their houses are converted into reception apartments, and their dining-rooms devoted to scenes of festivity. The house of President EATON, on Woodland Height, has been filled with D. D.'s and other prominent persons. Prof SPEARS' residence was the home, for the week, of several dignitaries and ladies.

On Sabbath morning, the Rev. Mr. SARLES, of Brooklyn, discoursed in the Baptist Church from Mathew ix. 13, as his text. His leading idea was to show that the promptings of God's nature were to show mercy rather than to demand sacrifice. In the afternoon, the same pulpit was occupied by the Rev. W. H. PARMLY, of Jersey City. Text 1st Peter, 3d to 15th verse. The subject was "A Christian's ready Answer for his Hope."

On Sunday night, the Annual Sermon before the "Society for Inquiry," was delivered in the Chapel of Madison University, by the Rev R. W. FYFE, of Toronto, C. W. The text selected was Cor. i. 27, 28 and 29. He discussed, firstly, the work assigned to the Church and Ministers; secondly, the means necessary to accomplish it; thirdly, the controlling power of Christ in the work. At the close, the President announced that the Rev WM R WILLIAMS, D. D., of New-York, had been elected to deliver the next Annual Sermon.

On Monday the examination of the Senior Theological Class took place. It was conducted by Rev. GEO. W. EATON, D D., President of the University, Dr. BURCHARD, Pastor of the Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, New-York, Dr. BALDWIN, of Troy, and others, in the presence of a large audience of ladies and gentlemen. The Class passed the ordeal in a manner which reflected great credit upon their qualifications. Their soundness was established beyond question.

ELIHU BURRITT, "the learned blacksmith," was the orator of the Æonian and Adelphian Societies. His theme was the "Young Man Power." Without stopping to speak of Mr. B.'s style of oratory, it may be said that his oration was ably and tastefully written. There were in it some passages of fine eloquence, which were delivered with great vigor, and produced considerable effect. Still, there were ideas presented which his audience did not quite indorse. His disapproval of certain principles of the Republican Party, and attempt to urge the feasibility of compensated emancipation, were not acceptable to all; while his condemnation of the rant, vituperation, &c., of the Boston Abolitionists and Union-Smashers received a round of applause.

JOHN G. SAXE then repeated his witty poem on "Love."

The annual address before the Baptist Education Society of the State of New-York, was delivered on Tuesday morning by the Rev GEORGE C BALDWIN, D D, of Troy. His subject was "John the Baptist as a man and a preacher." The high reputation of the speaker in this section of country brought together a large audience.

In the afternoon the Rev. Prof. P. B. SPEAR presented the annual report of the Society. It was an elaborate document, full of interesting matter and handsomely set forth. I understand that the Professor has held the post of Corresponding Secretary to the Society for many years, and has discharged his duties, at times very laborious, with signal ability. He has in his possession a vast amount of reliable information, a store of details concerning the history and operations of the Society, always available.

The reading of the Report was followed by a very earnest and excellent address by the Rev MILES BRONSON, of Assane; after which the Rev. RICH'D WILSON, of Elmira, was introduced, who addressed the audience at some length on the "Ministry adapted to the Age." A Report on the state of the Finances was read by Deacon ALVAH PRINE, Treasurer, which being adopted, the following resolution was offered by RUFUS F. ANDREWS, Esq., of New-York:

Resolved, That the financial crisis through which we have been passing, and the prospective increase of candidates for the Gospel Ministry, require of the members of this Society increased efforts for the coming year.

A new Board was then appointed for the ensuing year.

On Tuesday evening, the Annual Address before the "Alumni and Friends" was delivered by the Rev. PHARCELLUS CHURCH, D. D., Editor of the New-York *Chronicle*. The old Chapel was filled, and the platform crowded with prominent men. The Rev. A D. GILLETTE, D D., of New-York City, presided. The Doctor's subject was, "*The Battle of Great Principles*"—a most splendid theme. The expectations entertained by those who were acquainted with Dr. CHURCH's learning and ability as a writer and speaker, were realized. He discussed, in a broad range, the leading principles which are contending in the human soul, each for victory, to wit: Conscience against Passion; Benevolence against Selfishness; Truth against Error; Holiness against Guilt; and Spiritual Christianity against Priestly forms.

On Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, a procession of the students formed at the University on the hill, and moved down to the "Boarding Hall," where they received the "Education Board," the "University Board" and the Alumni. Preceded by the Hamilton Brass Band, the procession marched in fine order down Broad-street, nearly a mile, to the Baptist Church. Their appearance was quite commanding, not to say imposing, in a town of this size. At the church one of the largest audiences I ever saw was gathered. President EATON occupied the Chair. Upon the platform were several clergymen from New-York City and elsewhere. The graduating class were marked with an unusual degree of good sense, and a most admirable freedom from attempts at vain display. So general was this the case all day that it was the subject of praise and comment. There were twenty three speakers upon the scheme. The first speaker, Mr. LEAMING, gave in a fine style a good oration on "Unwritten History." Mr. F G REINEMAN, of Pennsylvania, selected for his subject: "*Anspruche des Deutchen auf Amerikanische Buergerschaft.*" The orator rang out the "sweet German accent" with fine effect, and was winning the warm admiration of the ladies, whose well known preferences are for anything foreign, when he suddenly changed his tongue for one more familiar to his auditory, and which brought out a roar of laughter and a round of applause. His sarcastic compliment to Know-Nothingism "bro't down the house," and he closed with great *eclat*. DAVID C. MOTT, of Hamilton, spoke finely of "American Eloquence," but I cannot mention all. The great feature of the exercises was an oration by EDWARD R BATES, Esq., *Alumnus, Juris Consultus*, of Utica, for the second degree in the Arts. His subject was, "The Social Conservatism of the Profession of Law." It was of extraordinary ability.

The Chapel at night was packed. The evening's entertainment consisted of short off hand speeches. The Rev. Dr GILLETTE, of New-York, presided, and introduced the speakers, among whom were Mr. R. F. ANDREWS, of New-York, Drs. CHURCH and LATHROP, of New-York, Dr. BURROWS, of Richmond, Va., the Hon H. C. GOODWYN, Prof. TAYLOR and the Rev. Dr. LINCOLN, of Utica, which latter is one of the happiest off-hand speakers that ever delighted an assembly.

The Theological Commencement took place today in the Baptist Church. The number of graduates was fifteen.

The following honorary degrees have been conferred at this Commencement:

LL.D.—on the Rev DANIEL REED, of Alton, Ill., and W. H. WYCKOFF, of New-York.

D D.—upon the Rev G. S. BOARDMAN, Cazenovia, the Rev. W. M PRATT, Lexington, Ky., the Rev R. A. FYFF, Toronto, C. W., and the Rev. W. B MOXON, New-York.

A. M. in course—on sixteen candidates; and that of *A. B.* upon the graduating class, and *B P.* upon two.

BEAUMONT.

Closing Stores on Telegraph Day.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow us to request that you will call the attention of our business men to the propriety of closing their stores on the day devoted to celebrating the success of the Atlantic Telegraph. We, who have so few holidays, can surely afford to give that day to an expression of the joy and thankfulness which must fill every heart. Hoping your early advocacy of the idea will insure its execution, we are Respectfully, MANY READERS.

Sunday among the Shakers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The windows of the Berkshire House in Pittsfield look out upon a most beautiful little oval green. In its centre there rises a very tall elm, branchless to its top, where it spreads out its leafy arms, like a father blessing the congregation of young maples that surround it far below. Rising early last Sabbath morning, I was somewhat disheartened to see the rain-drops pattering upon the opposite foliage. Our little party had come the night before on purpose to spy out the nakedness of the Shaker land, and the orthodoxy of Dr. TODD's worship was not going to content us. I was glad, however, to notice a new stone church of fine proportions, which mine host told me was erected by the congregation that enjoys the ministrations of the worthy man whose *Student's Manual* ornamented our book-shelf in college days. Dr. HUMPHREY, emancipated from the arduous duties of a college presidency, is spending here a healthy old age, surrounded by troops of friends, and all that makes old age honorable. Dr. HOLMES used to bring his mirth-provoking face here, to sleep away the August days under ancestral shade, but has lately sold his estate. The Berkshire Medical College, a handsome brick building, ornaments a hill in the outskirts.

So much for Pittsfield. I want to tell you of the Shakers.

I felt like honoring our young ladies with an old bachelor's salute, when they courageously consented to ride in the rain. A good breakfast—much shawling—much laughter, as the merry maidens got into the closed rockaway—the crack of the whip, with which every Ethiopian Jehu begins an equestrian course, and we commence our westing.

It is not for your humble correspondent to offer any tribute to the beauties of Berkshire, the home of so many gifted in poesy and famous in the world of letters. To them, as laureates of the region, is justly given the right to describe the bold hills and the peaceful vallies. The mist and annoyance of the rain could not conceal the beauties of the drive or lessen our appreciation. By the time we reached the first Shaker village the rain ceased, we rolled up our curtains and looked in admiration at the neatness everywhere apparent. In their homes, as in dress and equipage, the worthy sect eschew all ornament and display. Cleanliness and simplicity are the Alpha and Omega of their creed. Their houses are large, yellow buildings, of wood, without shrub or flower. Each is impartially divided into two parts—one for the accommodation of the Brothers, another for the Sisters. Over each door is a broom; in the stables, over each stall, is a broom; each path has a broom, and nothing that can be benefitted by the implement, is destitute of a broom. Every farmer knows that the cow is a very unclean animal—but the Shakers never despair. A broom is presented to all the kine, lean or fat, and the visitor walks by long lines of stalled Devons and Alderneys, reading the pet name of each, and wondering if Hercules so completely purified the stables of Augeas.

Inquiring of Black Sam how this smaller settlement was distinguished from the rest, he told me it was called "The First Family." Thinking I should be called morose or selfish if I feasted myself on the scenery without contributing to the general entertainment, I turned to ELEANOR, who has just finished school, and, like a confiding woman, adores all her young acquaintances, and implicitly believes all that they say, and surprised her by telling her that all the school-mates she met last winter at Mme CANDA's came from the village we were just leaving. "Why, Mr. SMITH?" "Because, Miss ELEANOR, you have mentioned many, and not one that was not of the "First Family.'" Of course she gathered those pretty lips into a pout—and you know how attractive is the pout of a beautiful woman.

The willows on both sides of the road as we press on toward the larger "Family," tell of the *industry* of the Shakers in basket-making; the baskets themselves, very pretty and very expensive, tell of their skill. There was a small white church by the road, but its doors were closed. In rainy weather the Friends do not go up to the sanctuary, for fear they may soil the floor.

We pass through the homes of the Second Family, cross a mountain, dash down its sides, and rush rattling into the Shaker village proper, that nestles at its foot. The dust on the road, and the thronging carriages of the "world's people" indicate a gathering. In a few minutes we hear the singing, grand in volume, regular in time, and pleasing in melody. Some fifty vehicles in front of the large church prepared us for the crowded assembly of spectators within. We were fortunate in securing seats, and made ourselves comfortable, for the services are apt to be long. We were late, so we did not know what were the formalities at the opening of the exercises. As we entered, an Elder, in his shirt-sleeves, was exhorting. His grammar was not perfect, but his words were many and appropriate. He thought, that since the apostles, the Spirit of God had descended upon none, save the elect of Shakerdom. It came upon them as at the day of Pentecost it came to the apostles, 'for," said he, "there was shaking there!"

Our friend caused the Gentiles to smile in advocating an abstinence from marriage, by exclaiming, with much fervor and sincerity, "Some of us here know by experience the sorrows and miseries of that accursed state." We concluded he must have been sadly henpecked, and wondered if he was the husband of Mrs. ANTOINETTE BROWN or LUCY STONE. The exhortations are but as the small dust of the balance compared with the dancing. They throw themselves into its pirouettings with such a gusto that right is it pleasant to behold, as Mr Pepy's would say. The women being without hoops, in white gowns and lawn caps, looked much like the shrouded dead, but they showed by their energy in the evolutions that they were at least not dead yet. An address to the audience concluded the service. We were urged to cast in our lot with them. Those who had terrestial lots anywhere in the vicinity of Broadway, looked as if they were not slow in detecting the sophistry of the arguments by which the community of property was enjoined. Those of us who were yet in the gall of single wretchedness, insisted that Christ was present at the marriage in Cana, and could not but approve an institution which was the source of home pleasures and the defence of womanly purity. Most of the "world's people" had driven over from Lebanon Springs to view the Brethren. These Spas are beginning to be much frequented. The natural advantages are very great. From the piazza of the drawing room you look across a narrow valley to a shady hill, where is the tombstone of the devil—an actual fact. The Shakers hunted him down, buried him there, and fastened him down by the marble-stone that marks the spot. Of the chase, of the appearance of the arch-fiend, of his capture and escape, of his subsequent recapture and incarceration, in our next. W. W. P.

Sunday on the Canals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your candor, in admitting to your columns remarks from those that differ from you, has induced this communication. In general I agree with you, and relish your comments, on public and social matters. But in your remarks on the subject of "Sunday on the Canals," in the TIMES of Wednesday last, there are some things not in accordance with your accustomed logic and respect for Christian institutions. In opposition to the measure proposed by the Syracuse Convention—viz, to shut the locks and place a guard on each to prevent passing through on Sunday—you ask, 'Do they (the friends of the measure) expect it ('practical good') from congregating boat-hands round locks and groceries for 24 hours every week?" You appeal to *results* for enforcing "reformatory measures by compulsory processes." This is correct enough; but both logic and Christianity would teach that the great, general, ultimate, permanent results are to be regarded, rather than the immediate and temporary. How can these be ascertained, until the experiment is fairly and fully made? If you reason *a priori*, upon the ground of human corruption, I have just as valid a right to reason in the same way, on the ground of the counteracting, overcoming, redeeming power of Christianity. Let the experiment be made. That is the only way to say which arguments are best. If repose on the Sabbath, and the influence of Christianity fail, and have not the power to restrain corruption, such repose giving it full liberty by the antagonisms of that corruption, then your objection may have force, and the conclusion be proclaimed, that all the laws for Sunday repose and suspension of labor had better be repealed, and human depravity left to work its own cure. This you will not maintain; for you concede that good would be promoted by "abstinence from Sabbath-breaking and attendance on the means of grace." Then, let the law sanction the observance of the day, and lend its power of "persuasion and conviction," which, you say, correctly, is the power to work so desirable a change. The boatmen and workmen have a right to the seventh day as a day of rest. God has endowed them with that right. The law should protect them in it, and not aid the cupidity of men who would work them every day without rest. Some may abuse their rights, but all will not, nor will the majority. Sunday repose will afford the opportunity for "persuasion and conviction" to be employed. There is no despotism whatever in protecting men in their rights by pronouncing those measures illegal by which their rights are wrested from them. Working on the Sabbath degrades men, injures their health and demoralizes them. "The Sabbath is made for man." Let not the laborer be robbed of it. Give the boatmen a Sabbath with its rest, and though for a short season there may congregate fifties and hundreds about the locks, to corrupt each other, yet there are intelligence, interest and conscience enough to bring the proper counteractives into action; and the assemblages at locks, instead of being the hotbeds of corruption, may become the occasion and means of high social and moral improvement. You should not characterize the measure proposed as a *compulsory* affair, and excite prejudice and odium against what is designed to protect the laboring man from the cupidity of his employer. G. D.

Affairs in Turkey.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIRST RAILROAD IN THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE—THE CRETAN DISTURBANCES.

SMYRNA, Turkey, July 29, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your paper reaches me regularly, and I doubt not is the best of all that flourish on your side the Atlantic; yet I think I could enlighten your countrymen on the cause of the delay of the Smyrna Railroad and the origin of the Cretan disturbances. I am writing this in Greek, for though I can translate your language, I cannot compose in it; but that makes no difference; my letter can be translated by any Greek scholar.

Our weather this year has been as dry as yours has been wet, and I believe there is almost always a contrast, which can perhaps be accounted for by some hidden principle of nature acting on an area of five thousand miles in diameter.

Would you not like to hear of the first railroad ever projected in Turkey? How does the plan progress in this old foothold of *Tantalus?* I will tell you. Tantalisation is the order of the day. The fruit approaches our lips, but the Turks, like those demons in the mythological Hades, snatch it away. How do they effect it? By annoying the workmen. It is not enough that the mountains raise their gigantic barriers completely rock-ribbed, and some workmen are destroyed by accidents in blasting, but the Turks, during the last six months, have assassinated over sixty of the Christian laborers.

Last October the Pasha instituted a great ceremony for the opening of the enterprise, and deigned, with a silver shovel, to heave the first dirt; but this approval, in the name of ALLAH MOHAMMED and ABU-BEKER, was not sufficient to quiet the enraged barbarians. There is a gang of Turks who hold the Government at defiance, and shoot and stab the workmen, excepting such as belong to the Mohammedan creed. How much of the road do you suppose is finished, after such a struggle, during nine months? Less than a mile! The locomotive is running that little distance to carry away stone and earth, and to transport implements, &c. The wonder of science ushering a new era to man, is a nuisance to Turks. You cannot imagine what the Turk is as to grossness. He is below the Arab. The railroad in Egypt succeeds, but here in Asia Minor there are no Arabs to labor, but only Christians, who are constantly hampered by the indolent Ottomans. Like the dog in the manger, the spirit of Islam neither can eat the fruit of wisdom nor will she allow the Christian to do so. I sometimes take a stroll from the flour-mill by the Punta along the east side of the Meles and west of Mount Pagus to the ruins of the old aqueduct on the way to the village of Budja. That is the extent of the work thus far, and I can but envy you for living in a republican country, in a gigantic iron net-work of communication. I hear that the English will outdrive you in the railroad chase to the Pacific. I cannot believe that they will succeed. I shall search your columns with interest to see when you have commenced to marry rough old Atlantic with smooth-faced Pacific, and to tie the iron knot!

The Cretan disturbances arose from the violation of a Greek boy's person by Moslem Sodomites. That vice, which is with you a capital crime, is allowed by the Koran, so that, of course, by the Christian law all male Turks are deserving capital punishment. When Turkey falls the Greeks will exult over the ruin of the last Sodom! The boy in question slew his captor, or keeper, and fled to the Pasha, claiming the protection *mentioned*—but not enforced—in that *fool's cap* worn by Anglo-France, and yclept, in Turkish *Hat Humayun, i. e.* Lucky Edict! It is the *hat* of a polygamic Gessler stuck on the pole of diplomacy, for Greek Tells to bow down to! Time will tell how long these Tells will bow to Turkish integrity, balance of power, legitimacy, and all the other rotten insignia of a barbarism kept up by the Christian jealousy of Anglo-France! Will the ruin of the Greek laborers in Turkey save Anglo-France from the Northern Colossus? Let them ruin the Cossacks rather, in order to get at the root of danger? But you may ask what became of the Greek boy, who suffered what Lot feared that the Angels would suffer from the Syrian Turks of his day, whom the Lord struck with blindness. What became of the boy in question? He was publicly tortured in the most cruel manner conceivable, and then carried through the streets of Canea and exhibited to the Turkish populace. Enough! I will not swell the tale of horrors. A day of vengeance is not far distant. Montenegro, a little State of 60 miles square in Northern Albania, has defeated an imperial army; Bosnia is in a state of ferment; Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia and Bulgaria, are willing and are able to overthrow the Sultan; Asia Minor is writhing in distress. Anglo-France has had her allied fingers bitten by the assassins of her Consuls; in short, the very moment that Anglo-France declared Turkey *cured*, she became *sicker* than ever! Go to Constantinople! See the real *sick man* whom Lord SEYMOUR pronounced whole, and to prove his assertion led on the dogs of Anglo-French slaughter to the Crimea! See him! He has just been subjected to the humiliation of borrowing of Christian bankers sixty millions of piastres at a sacrifice of thirty per cent! Without this sum, he could not have married his two daughters. He vitiates the piastre to raise the wind, and raises the value of the lira to prevent its becoming a hurricane dangerous to himself. Thirty per cent. has the lira run up within two years, and we know not the end. May God, who holds Earth in the hollow of his hand, save you from the shock of crumbling Turkdom.

Yours in cosmopolitan friendship.

ANASTASIAS D. SCURTELES.

A Division of Honors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Amid the encomiums now so lavishly, and, I am pleased to add, so justly, accorded to those who have brought the laying of the Atlantic Cable to a successful issue, I would ask, for information only, whether there are no English names connected with the enterprise which deserve recognition.

Judging from the remarks of the New-York journals which have come under my observation, one would suppose that Messrs. FRANKLIN, MORSE and FIELD are the only persons to whom the world is indebted for the present triumph of science, and that Capt. HUDSON was the only Naval officer to whom our gratitude is due. This is, unquestionably, wrong, and I am much pleased to see that Messrs. HUDSON and FIELD disclaim this exclusive appropriation of praise.

Where all have done so well, it seems to me invidious to extol so highly our own countrymen, while we are silent on the merits of those who are equally entitled to our acknowledgments; and, I trust, in any future articles on this subject, our transatlantic kinsmen may not be forgotten or disregarded.

A NEW-YORKER.

WASHINGTON.

Rumors about the "National Intelligencer."

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

The politicians are in a little stir about a pretty well authenticated rumor respecting the *Intelligencer*. Your readers may not know that the time-honored *Intelligencer* and its proprietors have for years been doing a sad business so far as money matters are concerned. The passage of the State Paper job last Winter was intended to help Messrs. GALES and SEATON. But notwithstanding that, they are in difficulties. The farm of Mr. GALES came near being sold at auction recently, but by great exertions the threatened disaster was temporarily, at least, averted. The only mode of relief has long seemed to be the absolute sale of the *Intelligencer*. But to do this would be like cutting the heart-strings of its owners. Their names and lives are completely identified with it. But so severe have been their pecuniary difficulties that parties have offered to purchase their journal. I understand that a prominent American in this city has offered as high as $100,000 for the entire establishment. He was met by a flat refusal to consider the offer—couched of course, in polite terms. The gentleman alluded to was backed by Messrs. CRITTENDEN, HUMPHREY MARSHALL, and other distinguished politicians of that ilk. These gentlemen know that the *Intelligencer* does not pay, but doubtless hope to infuse new life into it, and at any rate make it the advocate of the principles of the American party.

There was a report yesterday that WENDELL himself wants to get the paper, not however, desiring to be *known* as its owner. This would give him two strings to his bow—if the Opposition comes into power he could put in a claim to a good share of spoils, and in case the Democracy win, be as popular, as the *Union* might hope for a big slice of Government cake. He might hope to make this plan work as well as he did the State Paper job last Winter.

It is thought by many that Messrs GALES and SEATON will be forced to part with their journal ere long in spite of their dislike of severing their connection with it. If they do, look out for excitement among the political speculators and jobbers. VYR.

Blair vs. Jones.

MR. FRANK BLAIR IN REPLY TO MR. CAREY JONES.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

WM CAREY JONES, who has of late been dealing out his "cards" to the public with a profuse hand, has reappeared in the columns of the *Missouri Republican*, in a communication which purports to be a reply to my speech delivered in St. Louis on Saturday night, prior to the late election. This man JONES has well earned the title of "great liar, and a dirty dog," bestowed by Colonel BENTON upon one of his calumniators. The "roving commission" paid out of the secret service fund, from which he has just returned, was earned from the Administration by lying on his brother-in-law, Col. FREMONT, during the last Presidential election, and he is now attempting to sell the reputation of his father in law, Col. BENTON, for a continuance of Executive favor. Every man who conversed with BENTON during the last six months of his life knows that he opposed and denounced the policy of BUCHANAN'S Administration. His last political work was the *Examination of the Dred Scott Decision*—which is recognized by Mr. BUCHANAN in several of his Messages to Congress as the groundwork and foundation of the policy of the Administration—with the most overwhelming argument and the bitterest denunciation. I have in my possession the autograph letter of Col. BENTON to my father, denouncing the Administration for its "folly and wickedness," and rejoicing that "Providence had so fixed things to the hands of the friends of union and harmony" as to enable them to crush the Administration which had been guilty of such "folly and wickedness." I have also in my possession the resolutions written by Col. BENTON, and in his own handwriting, in which he denounces the whole Slavery policy of the Administration, (and it has no other policy,) and the letter in which he inclosed those resolutions to me, requesting me to consult with HAMLIN and KING, of the Senate, (both Republicans,) to induce our friends to adopt his plan of assailing the "folly and wickedness" of the Administration; all of these matters have been made public, and it is also known here, that, although BENTON exerted himself when BUCHANAN was first inaugurated and before his policy was developed to obtain appointments for one or two of his old friends, he was unable to obtain the smallest office for any of his friends, or the slightest recognition of his services to Mr. BUCHANAN. CAREY JONES is the only person in the United States who is fool enough and knave enough in the face of these facts to assert that Col BENTON favored the policy of Mr BUCHANAN, and the blackguardism he has vented upon me grows out of the fact that I have been instrumental in thwarting his attempt to sell the ashes and reputation of Col. BENTON to the Administration for an office for himself. It is known to the people of Missouri that the best years of my life have been spent in Col. BENTON'S service, and I shall not hesitate to defend his reputation after his death, from such and Administration hireling as CAREY JONES. It is simply because I am and have ever been Colonel BENTON'S friend, that the Public Treasury has been plundered by the Administration to supply money to hire ballot-stuffers and bullies and liars to accomplish my defeat. JONES is the least respectable of all the vermin of this kind, engendered by the profligate corruption of BUCHANAN'S Administration, and although it would be a service to the country to destroy the whole tribe, and a favor to BUCHANAN himself, as he would thus escape the necessity of paying them for their dirty work, after it was performed, yet I cannot consent to become a public executioner, but shall leave them, and JONES especially, to be exterminated by his own vices. The immunity from personal accountability which his want of character has gained for him has emboldened him to renew his blackguardism. The same immunity which the ballot-stuffers enjoy who were hired by the Administration to defraud me in the late election, will attend the hirelings employed to stuff the newspapers with falsehoods against me. FRANK P. BLAIR, JR.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 13, 1858.

Spiritualism "in a Horn."

From the Newark (O.) Times.

A few weeks ago, two ladies (Mrs. GARNER and Miss VINCENT) arrived in Newark, and were shortly afterward announced as "Trumpet Mediums." In a very short time, rumors began to circulate that all other phases of spiritualism were eclipsed; that the spirits the ladies had in charge were quiet, orderly and dignified, disdaining the uncivil practice of upsetting things; turning a cold shoulder to all material agencies, and making their communications by word of mouth, (or, rather, trumpet). Being somewhat incredulous, and of an inquiring mind, on Tuesday evening we repaired to the "spiritual rendezvous," in order to ascertain what truth Madame Rumor had carried forth.

We found some half dozen seekers for knowledge of unseen things present. Our first care was to make a thorough examination of the room; we explored every hidden recess, and examined the walls and ceiling carefully, and we are confident that the demonstrations we witnessed were independent of mechanical or individual agency. A half-circle was formed before a stand, upon which was placed two ordinary tin dinner-horns, very much battered, minus mouth-pieces, which had been broken off. We examined the horns and found nothing suspicious about them, nothing differing from other horns. The door was locked, and the medium, Miss VINCENT, (Mrs. GARNER being in Dresden,) seated herself at the end of the circle. The lights were blown out, and several pieces of church music sung. At the expiration of about five minutes, we heard a sound as if a ball had been shot into the horn, accompanied with a quick flash of phosphoric light, when it began to rock upon the stand.

"Brother KING (the guardian spirit of the medium) is with us," announced Miss VINCENT.

All was hushed as death, and a deep feeling of solemnity seemed to pervade the entire circle. Presently the horn slowly ascended the wall, crept along the ceiling and then flew off in different directions about the room. The medium requested the spirit to manifest itself to members of the circle; immediately it passed along, giving each a gentle rap and an opportunity for feeling it. It returned to the stand, and the medium inquired if it had any communications to make. The horn instantly left the stand and rushed through the room with great velocity, issuing a noise like steam escaping from an engine, and scarcely with less power. After several circuits of the room it halted, and stood in air, just before the circle, and a voice which no unaided mortal could be suspected of imitating, slowly but rather indistinctly uttered: "Ye are the children of earth, but I am the child of Heaven, invisible." The voice was undoubtedly from the horn, and was of so much power that it could have been heard a square. It sounded as the voice of a person speaking through labored breathing. Several communications were received purporting to have come from spirit land, and descriptions of departed ones which are said to have been accurate. Conversation was continued with the ghostly visitant for about ten minutes when he dropped his horn and bade us adieu. The candle was relit and the circle broke up very member of which was fully convinced that supernatural agency controlled the horn.

The most curious part of the manifestation, however, is the fact that after the demonstrations, the interior of the horn, which before the circle was formed, was clean and bright, was found, upon examination, to be thickly coated with slimy substance.

The whole thing may be an imposture, the skillful work of a cunning brain, but we are confident the agency was independent of the medium. She was seated in the circle during the manifestations, with her hands held by one of our citizens, in whose honesty we have great confidence, and her voice was often heard at the same time the horn was speaking. Mrs. VAN BUSKIRK, the lady at whose house the medium are staying, enjoys the confidence of the community, and she states, that often in the night the horn will visit the bed of the mediums, and hold long conversations with them, and that she has often been awakened by these nocturnal visitations.

Convention of Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Press and Tribune*, writing from Jacksonville, Ill., says:

"The Fifth Annual Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb, commenced its session in the Chapel of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Illinois, at this place to-day. (11th inst.) There are ten States of the Union represented, and as the occasion is a most interesting one to all public-spirited citizens, the *Press and Tribune* will, of course, as usual, take the lead in spreading an outline of its proceedings before its readers.

Since my last visit here to the Illinois Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, very great improvements have been made. The building is a most comfortable one, hardly equaled elsewhere in the West. Our Legislature has made noble provisions here for the mental and physical education of the unfortunate mute. An efficient corps of officers are connected with it, under the Superintendence of Mr. PHILIP G. GILLET.

The delegates in attendance on the Convention, and the States from which they came, are as follows:

New-York.—Dr Harvey P. Peet, his three sons, Dudley, I. L. and Edward Peet, and Messrs. Thomas Gallaudet and G. C. W. Gamage. Also Assistant Matron, Mrs. Mary E. Totten.

Connecticut.—The Rev. Wm. W. Turner, Superintendent of the American Asylum at Hartford, and Samuel Porter, from the same Institution, who is also editor of the *Annals*, a quarterly, devoted to matters pertaining to education of mutes.

Pennsylvania.—Mr. Noyes of the Philadelphia Institute.

Ohio.—The Rev. Collins Stone, Superintendent, and R. H. Kinney and Benjamin Talbot, Instructors in the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Columbus.

Indiana.—Thomas MacIntire, Superintendent, and P. A. Emery and B. Nordyke, Instructors at Indianapolis.

Missouri.—W. D. Kerr, Superintendent, and Messrs. Kavanaugh, McFarland, and George, Instructors at Fulton, Mo.

Wisconsin.—J. S. Officer, Superintendent, and Hiram Philip, Instructor at Delavan, Wis.

Michigan.—B. M Fay Superintendent, and M. Breg, Instructor at Flint, Mich.

Mississippi.—A. K. Martin, Superintendent at Jackson, Miss.

From the Illinois Institute are P. G. Gillet, Superintendent, and Messrs. L. H. Jenkins, T. J. Caldwell, Selah Wait, A. B. Baker, G. B. Dodge, M. L. Brock, Miss Eliza Trotter, and two Trustees, Thomas and Boal.

A number of these delegates are themselves mutes, but highly educated gentlemen and teachers. Several of them are men of note, who have grown gray in the praiseworthy and benevolent work in which they are engaged; among the more prominent may be named Dr. H. P. PEET, of New York; the Rev. Mr. TURNER and SAMUEL PORTER, of Connecticut; Mr. KERR, of Missouri; and the Rev. COLLINS STONE, of Ohio. J. E. JACOBS, of Kentucky, a teacher of prominence, is expected this evening. A number of educated mutes from different parts of the State, and a number of ladies from this and other States, besides the delegates, are present.

It was expected that the Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, who, as a United States Senator and a citizen, has taken great interest in matters pertaining to this and all other educational interests would be here to preside over the Convention. As he was unable to reach here this morning, Dr. STURTEVANT, President of Illinois College, was chosen permanent Chairman.

The Convention adjourned on the 13th inst., after a session of three days. Towards the close, papers were read by the Rev. W. W. TURNER, of the American Asylum, at Hartford, on "Deaf Mute Language;" and by Dr. H. P. PEET, of the New York Institution, on the "History of the Art of Instructing the Deaf and Dumb." Mr. GAMAGE, a tutor in the New-York Institution, himself a deaf mute, entertained the Convention with some of his excellent pantomimic representations. The time and place for holding the next meeting were left to the decision of a Committee, consisting of Messrs. HARVEY P. PEET, EDWARD PEET and SAMUEL PORTER.

The Fire at the Illinois Penitentiary, at Alton.

From the Alton Democrat, Aug. 14.

The most severe fire that has visited Alton for many years occurred last night, within the Penitentiary walls. At about dusk, and some fifteen minutes after the convicts had retired from the yards and shops, and the night-watch having been on guard for some ten minutes, fire was discovered bursting out in two or three places, from a room in the building near the gate, designated as the drying house for cooperage. In an instant, as it were, the flames spread through the rooms and the adjoining rooms of a large, long building. The alarm being given, the Fire Department and a large number of citizens speedily collected about the walls. So filled was the building with cooperage stuff, machinery, &c., that the flames were beyond all control ere the firemen got fairly at work upon it.

Their efforts were then directed to saving the adjoining buildings, our readers being generally aware that several large buildings, comprising different branches of business, are bound together within the prison walls, with alleys or roadways between them. The fire by this time presented a grand and fearful sight. The combustibles made an immense blaze, the glare beaming over the city, the river, and the hill-tops, making all as light as day. The wind blew gently up the river, wafting the dense volume of flame and smoke, and sparks, and burning cinders, into the river, and over Messrs. MITCHELL'S mill.

The eating-hall and arsenal building was now on fire, there not being sufficient hose to reach it from the gateway. Hose was taken up through the Warden's house, and past grated windows, and thus a stream was directed on to the dining-room floor—but too late, for the roof and upper-story window-frames were on fire. The burning brands, alighting on the roof of Messrs. MITCHELL'S mill, fired it in several places, but the Pioneer Engine Co., with several citizens, preserved the buildings.

Thus for several hours, from 8 until 1 o'clock, the firemen and citizens toiled at the engines and inside,—for the heat had become so intense inside the walls as to drive the engine companies outside, until they were quite exhausted, and, the flames being tolerably well under, many retired to their homes. But a vast pile of staves, some 300,000, had taken fire, and was not to be subdued. It commenced burning afresh, and the long cooper-shop near to it was in great danger. A new alarm was given, guns fired, bells rung, and drums beat, and the citizens and firemen again assembled and went to work.

Long before this, however, the city military was called out, about forty men of the Yager Company, with loaded arms, to aid in preventing a rebellion among the four hundred prisoners. A portion of the Yagers mounted the walls, and guarded other weak points, and also stood sentry over about one hundred short term and best disposed of the convicts, the latter being set to work on the engines, &c., which were again brought within the walls. The heat and smoke now enveloped the main prison building, in which the prisoners were locked up for the night, causing such an intense heat that the convicts began to call loudly for deliverance. To prepare for frustrating all possibility of escape, Deputy-Warden WELLS placed a strong guard upon the walls, with orders to shoot any convict who even showed a spirit of insubordination. The most infernal noises now arose from the Penitentiary—of convicts in their cells yelling for fear; of the singing of others while working at the brakes; of the shouting through trumpets, and the general noise of the crowd. The noise was distinctly heard at our residence in Semple town, one mile from the spot, and it seemed as if a general rebellion and revolution was going on.

The main cell building was not ignited, but the upper floors and tiers of cells became so heated and full of smoke that the convicts in them were turned into the halls of the lower stories, where the heat and smoke were less intense. They were very fearful of being burned alive, apparently.

No escapes were effected, although two or three attempts were made, by prisoners changing clothes, and trying to pass out among firemen and citizens, while saving wagons and other property. The roll was called at 10 o'clock to-day, and every man answered to his name. The loss is about one third of the buildings of the prison, valued, with their contents, at between $20,000 and $30,000. We can learn nothing definite as to the insurance, the lessees of the prison not being here. One report is, of no insurance, another of $30,000. There is no insurance on the premises at any agency at Alton. The pile of 50,000 staves, alone, was worth $11 per thousand.

The Alton Fire Department worked manfully.

In conclusion, we remark that the opinion generally prevails that the fire was the work of one or more of the prisoners; was started and so concealed, that it had got under full head before discovery.

Since writing the above, we learn that it was started in the keg shop, a two-story plank shed adjoining the stone building. Some prisoners seemed to act in concert with it, by throwing missiles out of their cell windows, but desisted when the Yagers paraded before them, and were ordered to fire in at any window from which a missile came. Some of the convicts had taken in stones in their pockets; others threw out padlocks, which had been left in the hasty unlocking of the cells.

RESCUED.—Mr. CLARK, Keeper of the Light-House at Robbin's Reef, while sailing in his boat this morning, and when off Quarantine was suddenly capsized. He succeeded in getting on the bottom, from which he was taken by a small boat, which immediately went to his assistance.

SUICIDE.—At 11 P. M. on Sunday, a woman jumped off the dock at the foot of Hammersley-street and was drowned. The body was not recovered, and it is unknown who she is, or the motive which induced her to commit suicide. She left her shawl and bonnet on the pier, and it is probable that they will lead to her identification. These indicated that she was a poor woman.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Aug. 23.

Before Judges Davies, Ingraham and Sutherland.

In re the Will of Henry Parrish.—In this case all the counsel, with the exception of Ex Judge Edmonds, submitted their arguments in writing. The Judge appeared for the two contestants of the will, who appeal from the Surrogate's decision. He objected to the reception of the argument in writing. Judge DAVIES said the Court had no power to order a full argument, but would be willing to hear all who desired to be heard. Finally, Judge Edmonds said he was not prepared to argue his case before knowing the points of the others. He would examine the points presented in writing, and present his own in printed form. It was agreed that the others should send in their points during the present week.

In re Stephen H. Branch vs. The People.—Mr. Ashmead appeared and said he was ready to argue the writ of error on appeal from the Court of General Sessions. The Assistant District Attorney objected to taking up the case, on the ground of the absence of Mr. McKeon.

Mr Ashmead insisted upon being heard, because he had understood from Mr. Branch's friends that his health was becoming materially affected, and that he might not survive to have the case carried to the Court of Appeals. The case was finally laid over until the third Monday in September.

The following is the substance of the points to be presented by Mr. Ashmead:

1. In refusing to receive the testimony of the three witnesses who offered to prove that they told Branch the matters which he published, and which were charged as libellous, in order to rebut the implication of malice.

2. In charging the Jury, that if the defendant justified or proved the truth as to two of the parties charged yet that inasmuch as the indictment embraced a libel on three, he must still be found guilty.

3. That the whole proceedings are *coram non judice*, the Court having no jurisdiction to originate bills in cases of misdemeanor.

4. In charging the Jury that the law presumed malice from the publication of a libel, without instructing them at the same time, that it was only a *prima facie* presumption, and could be rebutted by evidence.

Before Judge Clerke.

Ann Couch vs. *George Couch.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

John Hunley et als. vs. *John Parsons.*—Application for attachment granted, and the defendant to be held to bail in $300.

Emma C. Hoffman vs. *Francis Lewis Hoffman.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Enas H. Main vs. *Lucius E. Bulkley.*—Motion to change referee denied, with $5 costs.

Charles Glare vs. *Paul Finster and others.*—Place of trial changed to Oneida County.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Aug. 23.

Before Judge Hilton.

John Fitzpatrick vs. *Azariah C. Flagg, &c.*—It may now be considered settled that reasonable counsel fees and expenses which a party is put to in procuring a dissolution of an injunction, constitute damages sustained "*by reason of the injunction*," and, as such, may be recovered in a proceeding upon an undertaking given pursuant to the provisions of sec. 222 of the Code. (Edwards vs. Bodine, 11 Paige 224; Aldrich vs. Reynolds, 1 Barb. R 613; Wilde vs. Joel, 15 Howard R. 320.) But in this case it is claimed that the defendants, as individuals, have sustained no damage; that it was the duty of the Corporation Counsel to have defended the action; and, although other counsel did appear, yet it was without authority from the Counsel to the Corporation, and, consequently, the sureties to the undertaking are not liable for any such fees or expenses.

To this it may be answered, that the deponents were sued as individuals, and, as such, were enjoined; and although the action related to matters in which the Corporation of the City of New-York was interested, yet its counsel was not, in strictness, perhaps, bound to defend it unless so ordered. (See Charter of 1852, section 26.) No such order seems to have been made, and the defendants very properly employed counsel to protect the interests they represented; and, although the moneys of the Corporation were subsequently applied to the payment of the counsel fees and expenses thus assumed by the defendants, yet such payment did not absolve the sureties from any liability upon their undertaking; as it may reasonably be presumed that the defendants intend by these proceedings to obtain the means wherewith to restore to the corporation the moneys thus applied. As a general rule, upon motions of this character, it is the duty of the Court, if requested, to determine as to the reasonableness of counsel fees charged or paid, notwithstanding the Referee may have certified a sum which, in his opinion, would be a just compensation for the services counsel may have rendered.

But here it is not claimed, on behalf of the sureties, that the sums charged are unreasonable; or that the evidence before the Referee would have justified him to coming to any other conclusion than that specified in his Report. Consequently, I am relieved from the necessity of looking into the case to determine what would be a reasonable counsel fee to be allowed in a case of this kind, or whether it was necessary that two counsel should have been employed. I do not think that the language of the code (Sec. 222) is sufficiently broad to authorize the Court to direct judgment to be entered against the parties to an undertaking of this nature, for the damages which may be summarily ascertained to have arisen from an injunction. I prefer, therefore, to adopt the safer course of directing that the Referee's Report be confirmed, and the defendants have leave to prosecute the undertaking.

Ordered accordingly.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

We continue to-day the publication of condensed extracts of letters received at the Commercial Agency of Messrs. MCKILLOP & WOOD, No. 5 Beekman-street (in the Park Bank Building.) These extracts are prepared exclusively for the TIMES. It should be stated that these accounts are from intelligent observers, who are not interested in selling produce, and who only allude to the state of the crops for the purpose of showing the general business prospects in their several localities.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Greenville, Pitt County.—The prospects now are far from promising. Drought has cut short both the corn and cotton crops one-half.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Winnsboro, Fairfield District.—The prospects are fair for cotton and corn.

Greenville, Greenville District.—We anticipate a fair crop of corn. Wheat is very short, and some of it injured by drought. Cotton will scarcely be an average crop it was also injured by drought. Oats almost entirely destroyed by rust.

Walterborough, Colleton District.—Rice is fair. Corn not an average crop. Cotton generally not good.

Spartanburg, Spartanburg District.—Oats almost entirely a failure. Wheat hardly an average. Corn has been rather promising until the last two weeks, when it has suffered from want of rain. Cotton looks uncommonly well, and promises a large yield.

GEORGIA.

La Grange, Troupe County.—Cotton is the great staple of this county. Wheat has been a light crop. Corn is very fine and ready to be gathered. The prospect for a very fine crop of cotton was never better, and is now bringing a fine price. This is one of the most propitious seasons for the planters we have had for years.

ARKANSAS.

Batesville, Independence County.—Wheat and corn crops are good. Oats a total failure. There is a prospect of a fair crop of cotton.

Athens, Izard County.—The wheat crop is good. Oats an entire failure.

Mount Ida, Montgomery County.—The prospects now are favorable for the corn crop. Wheat and oats rather a failure.

Rockport, Hot Springs County.—The prospects now are very good for early corn. Oats an entire failure. Wheat was hardly an average.

TEXAS.

Georgetown, Williamson County.—There will not be more than half a crop of wheat, owing to rust.

MARKET REPORTS

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 23, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats
Ashes, bbls	121	32	
Flour, bbls	32,268	1,612	1,856
Flour, bags	—	—	808
Corn Meal, bbls	400	—	—
Wheat, bushels	15,000	3,987	7,585
Corn, bushels	22,555	—	5,163
Rye, bushels	4,894	—	—
Oats, bushels	12,600	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	631	72	60
Whisky, bbls	1,249	—	10

ASHES are quiet at old rates; Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 12½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased to-day to the extent of 3,000 bags, part of the cargo of the *Anna*, at 10⅝c.; also 650 bags, in lots, at 10⅜@10⅝c. ℔ ℔.; 1,000 bags St. Domingo were also taken on terms not ascertained. In Baltimore, last week, 5,000 bags Rio arrived; 600 bags Rio were sold at former rates. Stock there, on Saturday, 11,600 bags Rio and 1,100 bags of other kinds.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 800 bales at very full prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10¾	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
Middling	12¾	12¾	12⅞	13
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅝

DYEWOODS—A sale of 200 tons Laguna Logwood was reported, on terms not disclosed.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opens even more firmly for desirable lots of State and Western Flour. The demand is good, and prices for most kinds continue to favor sellers. The transactions comprise 10,500 bbls.

Rejected Superfine State	$4 10	@$4 35
Rejected Extra State	4 50	@ 5 00
Standard Superfine State	4 85	@ 5 00
Standard Extra State	5 20	@ 5 35
Superfine Western	4 90	@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 25	@ 5 35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 90	@ 7 50
Fancy Genesee	5 40	@ 5 50
Extra Genesee	6 10	@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 8 25

Canadian continues in good demand at advancing prices; sales 750 bbls., in lots, at from $5 35@$6 10 for low to choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern is in active request at firmer rates; sales 3,000 bbls., at $5@$5 50 for rejected brands, $5 55@$5 85 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $5 90@$8 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $3 50@$4 40 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $4 25 ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat continues in light supply and lively request. The advanced prices claimed by sellers, however, tend to check business. Sales, to day, 65,000 bushels, including fair to very good White Western (nearly, if not quite all Michigan) at $1 30@$1 36; including 9,000 bushels in store, purchased on Western account at $1 35; inferior to good Red Western (Winter) at $1 15@$1 25; unsound Milwaukee Club, at $1 05@$1 08; unsound to choice new White Southern at $1 15@$1 60; and unsound to good new Red do. at $1 10@$1 30 ℔ bushel. Corn is quiet; holders ask rates above the views of buyers; supply pretty fair. Sales 28,000 bushels at 76½c.@82c. for unsound to ordinary mixed Western; also, (reported) 83@86c for fair to good do do.; 88c. for good mixed Southern; and 87c.@90c. for White Southern; 91c.@93c. for Yellow do. and 95c. for small lots of round yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye is heavy and drooping. A lot of inferior was obtained at 78c. ℔ bushel. Fair to prime Rye is quoted at 80c.@82c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are inactive and nominal. Oats are held with more firmness, but are rather quiet. Western 51c.@53c.; State, 50c.@52c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42c.@46c.; Southern 33c.@41c. ℔ bushel.

IRON—Is in moderate demand at previous quotations.

LIME—Rockland: 70c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The inquiry continues limited at former prices.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 47½c.@48c., ℔ gallon; and 300 bbls Common Resin at $1 70 ℔ 310 ℔s delivered.

OILS—Crude Whale is in demand, and is held with increased firmness, at prices within a range of from 48c.@53c. ℔ gallon. Crude Sperm is also in request at full rates. Nothing really new in other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and is lower. Sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $16 90@$17 for Mess, $16 for prime Mess, and $14 75@$14 85 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 8¼c.@8⅝c. for Hams, and 6¼c.@6¾c. for Shoulders ℔ ℔. Bacon is rather quiet, including dry Salted Middles at from 9c.@11c. Smoked Middles at 9½c.@11c.; and clear do. do. at 10¼c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔. Smoked Shoulders at 7¼c.@7¾c. Smoked Hams, 10¼c.@11½c. Lard is in good demand, at full rates; 570 tcs. and bbls. changed hands, in lots, at 11½c.@11¾c. for fair to prime, ℔ ℔. Beef is in request at former prices; sales 120 bbls., in lots, at $14@$14 50 for repacked Western Mess; $15@$15 50 for extra do.; $11 50@$12 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $19@$20 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 12c.@16c. for Ohio; 14c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@23c. for prime to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling moderately at 4c.@8c. for good common to prime ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of only small lots middling to prime, at $3@$3 75, cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are quiet, yet stiffly held. Sales: 85 hhds. Cuba at 8c.@8½c., and 500 boxes Havana, part, if not all, at about 8¼c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY.—Sales: 450 bbls, in lots, at 26c.@26½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—For Liverpool, there were taken 800 bales Cotton (compressed) at 5-32d.; some Cotton, by steamer *Great Britain*, (to fill up,) at ⅛d. ℔ ℔; 200 bbls. Crude Turpentine at 2s. ℔ 280 ℔s.: and 60 tons Fustic at 10s. For Bremen, 300 bales Cotton (compressed) at ½c. ℔ ℔. For other ports, nothing really new.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, for the Week Ending August 14.

From the Chicago Commercial Express.

RECEIPTS BY CANAL AND RAILROADS.

	1858. Week.	1858. Season.	1857. Same time last Year.
Flour, bbls	3,429	241,500	133,839
Wheat, bush	103,057	5,815,492	2,339,878
Corn, bush	279,180	4,588,323	5,850,176
Oats, bush	13,179	1,598,880	572,214
Barley, bush	1,436	——	——

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	1858. Week.	1858. Season.	1857. Same time last year.
Flour, bbls	3,681	141,700	73,928
Wheat, bush	128,824	5,521,252	1,954,819
Corn, bush	259,766	4,006,521	5,160,167
Oats, bush	25	1,244,645	163,189
Barley, bush	4,000	74,306	——

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF RECEIPTS.

	1857.		1858.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Flour, bbls	133,839	$764,183	241,500	$807,679
Wheat, bush	2,339,878	2,586,778	5,815,493	2,612,888
Corn, bush	5,850,176	3,846,317	4,588,323	2,233,402
Oats, bush	572,214	301,664	1,598,880	470,576

AMOUNT IN STORE.

	Aug. 15, 1857.	Aug. 14, 1858.
Flour, bbls	300	1,500
Wheat, Spring, bushels	24,626	336,458
Wheat, Red, bushels	14,650	31,489
Wheat, White, bushels	1,424	8,491
Corn, bushels	259,573	164,682
Oats, bushels	——	258,200
Rye, bushels	——	700
Barley, bushels	800	3,103

AMUSEMENTS

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

EIGHTH WEEK AND FAREWELL NIGHTS OF THE
THE IRISH BOY and YANKEE GAL,
MR AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.

It is with regret the Management has to announce this as the LAST WEEK OF THE FLORENCES, They being compelled to leave the City to attend their FALL AND WINTER ENGAGEMENTS IN THE SOUTH AND WEST.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug 24, will be performed the GREATEST HIT OF THE SEASON, THE ROBBERS OF THE RHIN(E)OH! OR THE FORTY THIEVES IN NEW-YORK. (From the pen of CHARLES GAYLOR, Esq.)

Hassarack ... Mrs. W J Florence
Mohammed O'Wax ... Mr. W. J. Florence

The performance to commence with the IRISH LION.

Tom Moore ... Mr. W. J. Florence

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8.

N. B.—The seats for the FAREWELL NIGHTS OF THE FLORENCES may be secured three days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug 24 1858.
Tickets 50 cents; No reserved seats.
In accordance with the general desire
The TWO GREAT TRIUMPHS of the BRILLIANT SUMMER SEASON,
Now Rapidly Drawing to a Close,
Will be repeated to night.
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD.
PO-CA-HON-TAS.

Mr. BLAKE in his wonderful representation of Grandfather Whitehead.
Mr BROUGHAM ... as the ... King of the Tuscaroras
Mr. A H DAVENPORT, Mr. DAVIDGE,
Messrs. CANOLL, SETCHELL, J. S SMITH,
Mrs. BLAKE,
Miss ADA CLIFTON and Miss MILLER.
Promenade concert at 7, and during the intermission.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock
Wednesday—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SHORT OPERATIC SEASON.

The undersigned has the honor to announce that he proposes opening the Academy of Music for a brief Operatic Season On AUG 30, 1858.

For this short season he proposes producing several NEW VOCALISTS, as well as OPERAS NEVER BEFORE GIVEN in America. Full particulars will be given in forthcoming advertisements. MAX MARETZEK.

SENORA PEPITA GASSIER.

The public are respectfully informed that the above-named world-renowned vocalist, upon her way to Havana where she is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will shortly have the honor of making her appearance for a limited number of nights in THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, in a few of her most celebrated characters. MAX MARETZEK.

LUIGI STEFFANI.

The public are respectfully informed that this eminent Primo Tenore from the San Carlos at Naples, and the Scala at Milan upon his way to Havana, where he is engaged at the Tacon Theatre, will shortly have the honor of making his appearance for a limited number of nights in the Academy of Music, in a few of his most celebrated characters. MAX MARETZEK.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, Aug 24.
The performances will commence with the drama of NICK WHIFFLES.
To be succeeded by the RED GNOME.
To conclude with the Burlesque of JOHN BULL AND BROTHER JONATHAN OR THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SECOND WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS of that unparalleled combination of skill and science known in Europe as THIODON'S THEATRE OF ARTS; OR, ANIMATED MIMIC WORLD!

It embraces a variety of dramatic and other scenes, enacted by IMITATION MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN, as well as imitation horses, dogs, elephants, and other animals; shipping, trees, palaces gardens, rocks, mountains seas forests, and all so closely resembling nature, in their aspect and performances, as completely to bewilder the enchanted spectator.

THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,
And THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
PART I.—THE CITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE.
PART II.—SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.
PART III.—ANIMATED MODEL OF PARIS
PART IV.—THE SLACK-ROPE VAULTER.
PART V.—STORM ON THE BLACK SEA!
A SONG BETWEEN EACH PART.

The Aquaria or Miniature Seas and Rivers, the Happy Family, Living Serpents, and all the curiosities, to be seen as usual. Admittance to all, 25 cents, children under 10, 12 cents.

THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT!!

ANVIL CHORUS!!
DRUM POLKA!!
OPERATIC GEMS!!
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!!
HAIL COLUMBIA!!
SENTIMENTAL MUSIC!!
THE BIRD POLKA!!
CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES!!
DRUM CORPS OF THE SEVENTY FIRST REGIMENT!
SUPERB FIREWORKS!!
SPLENDID ILLUMINATION!!
MAGNIFICENT FIRE BALLOON!!
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AT THE PALACE GARDENS.
TUESDAY NIGHT,
AUG. 24.
ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.
Orchestra seats, $1 each.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE GARDENS.

THE DRUM CORPS of the SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, (22 members.)
By permission of Colonel VOSBURGH,
WILL AID MR. THOMAS BAKER,
The favorite Conductor and Composer,
AT HIS BENEFIT.
In giving a powerful effect to the DRUM POLKA, &c., &c.,
the Corps have kindly consented to appear in FULL UNIFORM.
THE MESSRS EDGE have generously volunteered to give
AN UNUSUALLY MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.
A CHORUS OF FEMALE VOICES
And the ORGAN-HARMONIUM will be added to
A POWERFUL and WELL BALANCED ORCHESTRA,
for the purpose of efficiently rendering
SEVERAL NOVELTIES PRODUCED BY MR. BAKER.
This elegant entertainment in compliment to MR. BAKER, will be given on TUESDAY NIGHT, Aug. 24.
Admittance .... 25 cents.

THE GRAND FREE PROMENADE CONCERT,

Given at Atlantic Gardens Hoboken, on Tuesday, 16th, by Robertson's celebrated Brass Band, will be repeated on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., on which occasion a SILVER GOBLET will be presented to the gentleman who brings the greatest number of ladies.

In case of rain the entertainment will be given the next fair day.

THE DRUM CORPS

Of the 71st Regiment,
TUESDAY NIGHT,
Aug 24
PALACE GARDENS.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS,

Nos 561 and 563 Broadway.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FIVE ADMISSION TICKETS to the Academy of Music to be let for the ensuing Opera Season. These Tickets confer upon the holder all the legal privileges of a stockholder, in respect of admission to the house on all occasions and of selection of seats.

Inquire of C. S. BUXTON, No. 47 Wall st., second story, Office No. 1.

MIRANDA,

The great English tenor, has arrived, and will appear shortly.

CRAWFORD.—EXHIBITION OF A BUST OF the celebrated Artist, THOMAS CRAWFORD, by his pupil, T GAGLIARDI, of Washington. (late of Rome) at Stuyvesant Institute, No 657 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission, 50 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE IS BECOMING MORE attractive daily, preparatory to the great Cable Celebration and that of the Thirtieth Annual Fair of the American Institute. Open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

NEW FALL STOCK.
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.
CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG,
NO. 146 BROADWAY, CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST

MOURNING GOODS!

FALL IMPORTATION!

20 cases of New Goods will be offered at wholesale and retail, on MONDAY, the 23d inst., consisting of LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES, BLACK AND BLACK AND WHITE SILKS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS, DELAINES.

Also, some new materials for Deep and Second Mourning, manufactured expressly for this house, together with MANTILLAS, BONNETS, &c., &c.

Observe!—W. JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE, No. 551 BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.

TO MILLINERS FROM THE COUNTRY.

FALL GOODS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway

Fall styles of Ladies' and Children's Bonnets have been received.

And a choice assortment is now ready for the inspection of Southern and Western buyers, at GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

E. S. MILLS & CO., Have removed to Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway, and are ready to exhibit their FALL STYLES OF CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, RAGLANS, &c. Also, a large assortment of FRENCH AND GERMAN MANTILLA SHAWLS, all of which they are prepared to offer at low prices.

PERSONS GOING TO THE COUNTRY should provide themselves with India Rubber Gloves. They keep the hands from exposure, and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to water, and can be worn where other gloves are useless; all lengths to protect the wrists and arms. Sold by all Rubber dealers, and at No. 38 John-st., up stairs.

DAMAGED FRENCH BROADCLOTHS, Cassimeres, Plaid Poplins, Cashmeres, Linens, Damasks, Diaper, Table-Cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

EXTENSION SKIRTS OF SUPERIOR MAKE. PECK BROTHERS, No. 61 Chambers-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN who has had seven years' experience in the dry-goods trade, and can come well recommended with the best of City reference, a situation as salesman, in a first-class retail or wholesale dry goods house; speaks German, and is acquainted with the trade of Baltimore, Wheeling, and several cities in Ohio; no objection to travel as agent. Address Room No. 130 French's Hotel, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN AND groom, a situation. Is a respectable single young man; perfectly understands the proper care and management of gentlemen's horses. Is also a good plain gardener and a good milker of cows, and understands the raising of poultry. Has no objection to town or country. Can give one year and a half first class City reference. Can be seen at Mr. James Desner's Saddlery Store, No. 125 4th-av., or address a note to COACHMAN, Box No. 125 this Office.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND RE-spectable young man, a situation; he has worked about a gentleman's place for a number of years; understands the care and management of horses; also the work of a plain garden, &c.; is sober, willing and obliging; best of City references; wages moderate. Call or address No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER WHO thoroughly understands the business in its various departments; has lived for the last 10 years in his situation; can give the best of City reference. A note addressed to G. L., Box No. 199 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN, who is a good plain gardener and understands the care of horses, and can act in the capacity of coachman, if required; is a skillful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful and can produce good reference. Address D. E., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GARDENER, WITH GOOD REFERence, wants to engage; has had fifteen years' practice in the whole routine of gardening both under glass and out doors; together with the laying out of a new place. Has a wife and one child. Address T. GARDENER, Madison-square Post-office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady, sober man; is a good careful driver, perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and has no objection to take charge of a small garden. Can give satisfactory reference from his last employer. Address A. A., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A young man of genteel address, who well understands the routine of the City, and can produce the highest of references from his last place. A note addressed to C. M., Union-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom by a respectable, sober, steady young man; is a careful driver; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; keeps his carriages and harness neat; is a good vegetable gardener; best of City reference given. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; would make himself generally useful and has no objection to City or country. Can be seen for two days by addressing COACHMAN, Box No. 107, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, a situation as salesman in a wholesale or retail boot and shoe store, or any other respectable business; would be willing to put in a small capital. Address W. H. T., Box No. 177, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A German Protestant man, of long experience, who understands his business thoroughly, with the best of City recommendations. Address or apply to G. ., No. 888 Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A SITuation as coachman; understands the care of horses and driving; can take charge of a vegetable garden; can give good reference from his last employer; country preferred. Address J. W., Box No. 156, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN with undoubted references, a situation as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or entry clerk; has had over 10 years' experience as bookkeeper by double entry. Address B. W. G., Box 108 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER, BY A Scotchman; is a married man; wife would take the dairy; can give satisfactory references. Address G., or apply at Smith's seed store No. 64 White-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO PROcure a situation in some respectable business, such as assistant-bookkeeper or entry-clerk; expectations moderate. Address B., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN BOY, 17 YEARS old, a situation in a wholesale grocery or broker's office; is a good penman, and correct in figures; City reference from last employer. Address S. P., Box No. 138, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE SCOTCH man as coachman, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address M. Y., at A. Smith's Seed Store, No. 64 White-st., 2 days.

TO JOBBERS OF SILKS AND MILLINERY GOODS.—Wanted for the Fall season a situation in some house in the above line, by a man that is well posted, who has been in the above business in this City for the last fifteen years. Best of reference given. Address B. P. N., Box No. 146, *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A VERY STEADY, ACTIVE WIDOW wants a situation as good cook; makes bread, cakes and pies and is an excellent washer and ironer; has a smart boy 3 years old, who would be very useful; she would take moderate wages if the boy was taken with her; will be found careful and faithful; wants to go to the country. Call at No 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL GIRL WITH EXCELlent City reference, a situation as seamstress; does all styles of family sewing; can dress ladies' and children's hair in a fashionable style; makes children's clothes. Has no objection to the country, or to travel with a family; wages $8. Also, a cook, in all its branches; wages $8. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for three days.

WANTED.—A WIDOW LADY IS DESIROUS OF a situation as seamstress in an upholstery establishment or a hotel; can cut and fit furniture covers, and understands all branches of the business; or would take private orders, or would engage with a family going to California. Address for one week, R. A. H., Station C., corner of 4th and Troy-sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as good cook and to wash and iron; as waiter and chambermaid; as seamstress and chambermaid; as laundress and chambermaid; as nurse and seamstress, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 69 6th-av., near the Savings Bank.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY NEAT and respectful young woman, in city or country, as cook washer and ironer, or would do housework; is an excellent chambermaid, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Wages moderate; a good home more looked for. Apply at No. 367 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; she is competent and experienced, and understands all kinds of soups and game and a good hand at bread and pastry, and a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 65 Avenue B., rear house, between 4th and 5th sts.

WANTED—BY A GIRL OF RESPECTABLE PARentage, a situation to do general housework, chamberwork and waiting; or as nurse; will be found trustworthy, efficient and obliging, and a very desirable servant; also, a nice, well-informed French girl as nurse or chambermaid. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN lady of refinement and respectability to attend a store of any kind or as housekeeper and family dressmaker; would leave the City if required, or would travel with a family. Compensation no object. Communications addressed to Miss W. K., Chatham-square Post-Office, for one week, will be attended to.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A NEAT AMERIcan girl, also for a German girl, and two Protestants; will be found efficient, prudent and reliable servants. Also a number of smart industrious girls for all kinds of work. Ladies in want of good and efficient servants apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH COOK and laundress, by a very experienced servant; has lived in good families; understands her business, and will try hard to please sooner than change; unquestionable references for integrity, neatness and capability given. Apply at MANNING'S, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS TO DO general house-work, or cooking, washing and ironing; two smart small girls also want situations to care children, &c; they are well recommended. They, with others, can be seen at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, who perfectly understands her business, the work of a few private families, by the day or week. Has no objections to go in the country for a short time. Can give the best of city reference. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-street, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist with the washing. Is obliging and willing to make herself generally useful. Can give the best of city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 246 Mulberry-st., between Prince and Spring.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, A situation as chambermaid, and do fine washing, or do chamberwork and plain sewing in a private family, or else as laundress. Latter preferred. Can give the best of City references if required. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young girl as nurse and chambermaid; is accustomed to take care of children, or a chambermaid and waiter. She perfectly understands her business. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT TIDY AND most respectable young woman, as chambermaid and nurse, or plain sewer. Will be found trustworthy, efficient and obliging. No objections to housework in a small family. Ladies in want of a first-class servant apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT girls—one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waitress; one to do general housework. Also, by two colored girls—one as cook, &c; one as chambermaid and waitress. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do the housework of a private family; she will be found willing to make herself useful; has no objection to the country; good reference given. Call at No. 6½ Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, COMPEtent woman, as cook, or to do general housework in a small family. Apply at her last place No. 44 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn; the best references given, if required.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook washer and ironer, baker and pastry maker. Good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 222 Bridge-st., second floor front room, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook, and excellent washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 230 East 13d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., No. 3 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands fine fluting; or as nurse and seamstress. Good City references given. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG LADY to learn the millinery or fancy dry goods business, in New York or Brooklyn. Wages not so much of an object as a genteel place. Address S. M., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a first class family; she thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in washing if required; good City references. Apply at No. 165 West 27th-st.

WANTED.—A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED YOUNG lady, who can speak English, French and German, can do all kinds of embroidery, cut and fit, desires a situation as seamstress in a respectable family. Call at No. 41 Grove-st.

WANTED.—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT GERman girl wishes a situation as perfect meat and pastry cook; makes all kinds of cakes, pies, creams and preserves, will be found careful and competent; has the best of reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman as a good cook, washer and ironer. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 231 East 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork, or cook, wash and iron, in a small family. No. 224 East 14th-st. Best of city references given. Room No. 12.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED woman, to take care of an infant and do plain sewing and is willing to make herself useful; the country preferred. Apply No. 242 7th-av., corner 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American lady; would prefer going South. She would consider compensation secondary to a home. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WANTED, FOR A SITUAtion of special responsibility, a Christian lady of middle age possessing a true missionary spirit, good health, energy, tact, patience, judgment, and ability to control the children and adults of a large institution, by love firmness and gentleness. Address H. M., Box 2,607 Post Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AND respectable female, (unmarried) who has kept house for her father and his family a number of years and is now without a home would like a situation as above; can produce the best of reference, and would not object to the country. Address G. P. C., Box No. 176, *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—FOR A VERY SELECT BOARDING house, a capable and reliable middle aged Protestant woman for cook; none need apply who are not good tempered and obliging, and who are not fully competent for their duties; apply at the large double house, corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—TO LIVE ON STATEN ISLAND, A girl as cook and to milk one cow; also a chambermaid and waitress and, together, to do the washing of a small family. None need apply unless willing to do the work mentioned. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE CHRIStian woman, without a family, to have the superintendence of the domestic concerns of St. Luke's Hospital. Application to be made at the hospital, 54th st. and 5th-av., between the hours of 3 and 4 in the afternoon.

WANTED—A CANVASSER.—A COMPETENT man may find permanent employment, by applying, between 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., to J. W. WHEELER, No. 48 Vesey st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SALESMAN, TO TAKE CHARGE of the Hosiery Department in a wholesale dry goods store. Address Box No. 2,654 Post Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE; THE BEST of City reference required. Call this day, at No. 9 East 22d-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—IN A JOBBING HOUSE, AN EXperienced entry clerk. Address, with references, Box No. 321 Post-Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED.—THE ATTENTION, IN CITY AND country, of all respectable employers of female servants is respectfully called to WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 360 6th-av., near 22d st., where a respectable class of Protestant and other help of all nations can be had, experienced and with good reference. Attended by Mrs. WESLEY.

COAL.

SIDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL MINES.—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and others, wishing to import coal from these mines, can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or inquiring of E. CUNARD, No. 3 Bowling-green.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year: two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD—POCAHONTAS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—IRISH LION—ROBBERS OF THE RHINE-OH.

BOWERY THEATRE—NICK WHIFFLES—RED GNOME—ATLANTIC CABLE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—THIODON'S THEATRE OF ART.

PALACE GARDEN—BENEFIT OF THOMAS BAKER—GRAND CONCERT—FIREWORKS &C.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Niagara* leaves Boston for Liverpool..........Aug. 25

The *City of Washington* leaves N.Y. for Liverpool. Aug. 28

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

☞ The European mails, by the steamship *Niagara*, from Boston, on Wednesday, will close at the New-York Post-Office this afternoon, to go by railroad at 2½ o'clock, to go by steamboat at 4½.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Hermann*, Capt. CAVENDY, left her pier foot of North Moore-street, yesterday at 6 o'clock, P. M., amidst the firing of cannon and the cheers of the multitude who had assembled to see her off. Her decks were crowded with California and Fraser River-bound passengers. She anchored opposite Bedloe's Island and will go to sea by this morning's tide.

The Auditor of the Canal Department, in a note published under our telegraphic heading, states that no information has been received by him to the effect that the Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals are not in navigable order for their entire length. The Erie Canal is reported in good order from Buffalo to Albany.

The yellow fever has been declared epidemic in Charleston by the Board of Health of that city, although the deaths from that cause only amounted to 28 for the week ending on Friday last. In New-Orleans, the deaths on Friday from yellow fever were 54; the number on Saturday was 78, and the number for the week was 310.

The American State Council will convene in Albany at noon to-day. A considerable number of delegates had arrived last evening.

Mayor TIEMANN'S dispatch to the Lord Mayor of London has not yet been forwarded over the Atlantic Telegraph. It was transmitted as far as the Coun Station in Newfoundland, but the operator there declined to pass it on to Trinity Bay, for the reason, as he alleged, that he had been instructed by the managers of the Company to reject all messages for Europe until the line shall have been thrown open to the public. When that will be the public will probably know in good time.

Coroner GAMBLE, yesterday, held an inquest in the case of officer HORATIO SANGER, lately attached to the Ninth Ward Police, who died from injuries received at the hands of MICHAEL KEARNEY, while attempting the arrest of the latter last November. The evidence was a repetition of the facts published at the time of the murderous assault, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. KEARNEY was arrested, at the time of the assault, and was sent to Blackwell's Island for six months. His term of imprisonment expired some time ago. On Sunday evening he was rearrested by the Ninth Ward Police, and on the rendition of the verdict against him yesterday, was committed to the City Prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Yesterday the Cricket match between the Western Clubs and the New-York Clubs was commenced at Hoboken. One innings was played on each side, the Western Clubs scoring 90 runs, the City Clubs 106 runs. Play will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock. A base-ball match took place yesterday at the Elysian Fields, between the Mutual and Baltic Clubs, resulting in favor of the Mutual Club.

The Young Men's Christian Association met last evening. It was decided to rescind the resolutions referring an inquiry into affairs connected with Mr. EDGAR from the Board, and bring the matter directly before the Association, on the ground that one of the Board was a member of the Devotional Committee.

The Health Commissioners met as usual yesterday, and transacted some routine business. The Mayor is temporarily absent from the City. The Joint Committee of Aldermen and Councilmen on Celebrations did not organize.

The General Markets, yesterday, opened vigorously for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs. Prices of Flour, Wheat and Corn favored sellers. Provisions were in moderate demand. Pork declined. Rio Coffee was in good request. Sugars, Molasses, Rice and Cotton were quiet. Freights were very dull.

The Telegraphic Fetes.

There is no more effectual damper upon enthusiasm than an encounter with apathy, where there was reason to anticipate wild sympathetic excitement. The other day the enlightened but *blasé* population of this City, relaxed into an unusual display of delight at the triumph of the Atlantic Telegraph. Common modes of giving their satisfaction utterance were inadequate. They became children again, and kindled their bonfires, set their windows in a blaze, exploded their rockets, and wasted their gunpowder. One day would not answer to deliver so bulky a burden of joy; another was assigned, to be agreed upon in unison with those heroes of Cockaigne, Gog and Magog, when the full volume of rejoicing was to be issued, and fires of popular enthusiasm burned out to the very embers. In due time Gog and Magog, through their organs of the English Press, were heard from. They, too, had heard of the Telegraphic victory. They had received the first electric shock from that vast battery, the New World; they had realized the full import of the era thus opened to the race. Did they caper? Did they dance? Were their old war-clubs brandished with exultant delight? Were bonfires and windows lighted? were rockets and powder burnt? Not at all. The announcement of a fresh addition to the royal family, the gazette of new honors to the Phippses, the report of a later mutiny on the Jumna, could not have been hailed with profounder gravity, or commented upon in cooler blood. The magnetic spark started not one throb of excitement. The American enthusiasm was without echo. No Dirk or Jan of the Rotterdam Exchange could have received the news with apathy less disturbed, or passed more stolidly to the customary order of the day. The fact operated as a "modest quencher" upon our exultation.

To-day the approaching celebration is still discussed, but there is evidently no popular feeling about it. There is a general but suppressed conviction that a fortnight ago we were guilty of national silliness. A trifle of the old covert regard for what the world, the British world especially, may say, still lingers. We would fain, by more than natural stateliness hereafter, redeem the puerile guilt of the first explosion. The idea of effecting arrangements with the Lord Mayor of London is no longer entertained. The flush of excitement has given place to a flush of shame. In fact, we should be abundantly gratified could we get out of the business, and have no more said about it.

If such be the private sentiments of any reader of the TIMES, let him pardon us for submitting a word or two of advice. There is in the business, after all, no occasion for shame, regret or self-contempt. Certainly, so far as the people of New-York are concerned excessive satisfaction was perfectly reasonable, and its expression, if childish, at least excusable. What was *not* reasonable was the expectation of equal ardor and delight on the other side of the sea. They have not there, as we have here, the individuals to whom the authorship and conduct of the magnificent enterprise belongs—men we have known from boyhood, and whose labors, thus splendidly crowned, we have watched for years with the solicitude of personal friendship and the pride of fellow-townsmen. The project was born and nursed in this City. It was a citizen of this State who made the magnetic telegraph a practical thing. It was a citizen of New-York who planned the sub-Atlantic line, brought capital together to aid it, obtained the coöperation of a half-dozen States, and at last so presented it to the capitalists of London as to secure the means indispensable to a successful end. There is no reason to regard the London wing of the enterprise in any other light than as a purely commercial venture. To have treated Mr. SAMUEL GURNEY, the millionaire President of the Company to a grand outburst of popular enthusiasm, would have been a feat of absurdity only to be equaled by serenading the Court of Directors, or erecting a monument to the financial Secretary. Capital is scarcely recognized, even in this age of mammon-worship, as the legitimate object of mob-culture, and public devotion. Financial triumphs elicit no enthusiasm, kindle no tar-barrels, throw up no rockets. And since a hero, in other words, a personal embodiment of a great deed, is indispensable to the enthusiasm of the many-headed, there were evidently no elements or means of a popular demonstration in England. The hero is ours; the work began with us; its grandest service will be ours, and ours the honor and credit with posterity. Our grounds of exultation are entirely authentic, and as

> "A little nonsense now and then
> Is relished by the wisest men,"

go into the celebration of next week, dear reader, with restored heart, and give your shamefacedness to the winds. You have something to rejoice about.

The Royal Meeting at Cherbourg.

The visit of Queen VICTORIA to Cherbourg, and its result, must tend to dispel the alarm with which leading British journals have carefully endeavored to fill the minds of their readers. John Bull has always been an alarmist, and the excitement of a French invasion has been kept up for centuries, and with very great persistency. No Englishman will be found to admit that a French army of any dimensions could possibly land on the British coast while the nation had energy enough to collect a dozen ships-of-war in the Channel. Setting, in fact, all other things aside—the alliance between the two countries, and their unquestionable interest to preserve the peace—and regarding Cherbourg as the menace to England that English journals pretend it to be, it does not follow that NAPOLEON ever entertained the idea of an invasion. It requires no great exercise of judgment or common sense to see the madness of such a scheme, or the inevitable destruction that it would entail, not merely upon an invading army, but upon the Napoleonic dynasty itself. These are points which Englishmen do not hesitate to admit, and yet we find them always ready and eager to frighten themselves with the phantom which their own imaginations have conjured up. The feeling, it is easy to see, springs from an egotism, which seeks to make their own country and themselves the object of such a gigantic undertaking as that of Cherbourg. Their vanity will not allow them to believe that France would overlook *them* to discover in any other nation a rival worthy of her colossal strength. The very alarmists who have cried most loudly and written most vehemently on this subject, while they enlarge upon the French facilities for an attack, never forget to dwell on their own greater strength to defend; and the one or two ultra Paris journals, like the *Univers*, which have at all pretended that NAPOLEON'S intentions towards England are hostile, are also moved by that excess of national vanity which their British cotemporaries so largely possess. The *Univers* has never concealed its aversion to the alliance, or its hatred of the ally; but, as the leading ultramontane organ in Europe, it could take no other ground against a Protestant country.

The Royal interchange of courtesies on board the French line-of-battle-ship *Le Bretagne*, were eminently pacific. It is not to be supposed that if NAPOLEON had any sinister design, he would reveal it on such an occasion. Nor, in our search after an explanation of the Cherbourg mystery, should we look to the Emperor's speech for a revelation of his secret thoughts. But the speech itself was so remarkably pacific, and took, withal, such a common-sense view of the alliance and of the recent events which threatened to disturb it, that we are tempted to believe that the speaker acted on this occasion very like an ordinary mortal, and said very nearly what he thought. The Emperor may have designs with regard to Cherbourg, which he has not communicated to the world; but whatever those designs may be, it is very clear that he does not contemplate at present an invasion of England.

THE WEATHER AND THE WATERING PLACES.—The weather, for the past forty-eight hours, has been more like October than August, and if it should continue but a few days longer, it will bring the watering-place season to a sudden and most disastrous close. The season for summer jaunting and sea-side visiting commenced late this year, and though it has been more than an average season, it will be so brief as to be most unprofitable to the proprietors of the great watering-place hotels. There are three great permanent attractions for summer tourists, which are always thronged in the dullest times, and which, this year, have been more thronged than ever before, they are Niagara, Saratoga and the White Mountains. To these may be added Lake George and the Adirondacks, both of which have grown in favor with the great herd of summer tourists. They have both been patronised to a greater extent than ever before this summer. As for Newport, that lovely watering-place is becoming a kind of Brighton, or what Bath was in the last century, fearfully genteel and respectable. There are so many wealthy families who reside in their own cottages, and drive their own horses at Newport, that people who live at the hotels are regarded as the *demi-monde*, and hence, in spite of all the attractions of Newport and its soft air and unequaled beach, its great hotels have not been half filled this season. It will not do for watering-places to have two classes of society. Democracy abhors such distinctions as are made at Newport.

The Washington Intelligencer.

A statement reaches us from our Washington correspondent, importing the probable dissolution of a time-honored institution. The *National Intelligencer*, it says, sinks in a rapid decline. The most active exertions of its friends—and no Press had ever warmer friends, though it may have had younger and more active ones—have failed to instil any new vitality into its constitution. When the contract for publishing the debates terminated, its main pillar crumbled. Since then it has existed rather than lived. An effort made last session to revive it, by giving the office the job of printing the *American Archives*, seems to have come too late to be of service. The tale is a sorry one: we are sorry to tell it. There will be still stronger motive to grief, should a supplementary rumor, to the effect that the paper is likely to pass into the hands of a clique, having peculiar views upon the Presidency two years hence, be confirmed. To sink its old reputation into the weapon of a contracted partisanship, would be the bathos of degradation.

It is within two months of being fifty-eight years since the *Intelligencer* first appeared at Washington cotemporaneously with the transfer of the seat of Government to that desolate spot. It was the continuation of a print—previously issued at Philadelphia by the elder JOSEPH GALES, the friend of the Sheffield MONTGOMERY—which had been purchased by SAMUEL HARRISON SMITH, with a view to reporting the debates of Congress. The elder GALES was never connected with the *National Intelligencer*. Mr. JOSEPH GALES, the younger, bought an interest in it in 1807, and obtained the whole three years after. In 1812, Mr. WILLIAM SEATON, who had recently married a sister of Mr. GALES, joined him in the paper, which, at the beginning of 1813, was transformed from a tri-weekly into a daily. The union and firm accord of the house of GALES & SEATON has remained unshaken from that day to this. The original and peculiar thunder of the journal in those days, its able and accurate reports of the debates, others have stolen, and employed more effectively. But the other characteristic excellences of the *Intelligencer* have remained its own. The dignity and impartiality of its political discussions; its freedom from violent party bias; the unvarying courtesy with which it has treated political opponents; the judicial calmness and forbearance of its personal and literary criticisms; these traits have never been wanting, and have secured for the *Intelligencer* an influence which it might have lacked had its editorial management been marked by greater vigor, originative power, and enterprise. They have also earned it immunity from the fate of every other daily journal at the capital, where papers appear and vanish like the spectres of a melo-drama.

Indeed, to these causes, and to the merited regard and respect which the lives of the two proprietors have secured, must the prolonged existence of the *Intelligencer* be solely ascribed. The soil of Washington is unfriendly to journalism. In the shadow of the Capitol a thrifty newspaper is, and must always be, an exotic. Under the transient sunshine of official patronage, a Government organ may flourish for a few years; then the periodical vicissitudes of party warfare must do its work, and the organ pass into an opposition print, and thence, if not saved by a speedy revulsion, to dissolution. There is no reward for industry or enterprise. The journalist goes thither, like a California miner to his placer, to make the most of a golden opportunity, and to retreat. He realizes that Washington is rather a caravanserai than a town—a stopping and crossing place, where travelers gather and disappear—but where none but the servants of the house willingly sojourn. Hence the difficulty of maintaining a newspaper. Self-sustaining no paper can be. So long as any share of patronage may eke out the scanty diet of non-paying circulation and meagre advertising, the Press may live. When such adscititious aids fail it, it perishes. The *Intelligencer* has outlived the efficacy of such helps. The generation with which it was an ultimate authority, and conclusive rule of political action, has nearly passed. The age has advanced and left it. The newspaper of which New-York journalism furnishes the type no more resembles it than it in turn resembles the news-letter of two hundred years ago, or than a mail train resembles the mail wagon in which the early numbers of our venerable cotemporary were borne to its readers. The times change, and they who would endure change with them. The *Intelligencer* has known no change, and so dies.

AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.—In compliance with a call signed by JESSE C. DANN, President, and C. D. BRIGHAM, Secretary, the State Council of the American Party meets to-day in the city of Albany. This body, when full, is composed of one delegate from every Council in the State, of which there are, or have been, twelve or fourteen hundred. But as the spirit which animated the Know-Nothings three years ago has been suffered to cool, it is probable that not more than two hundred delegates, representing Councils in the principal towns, will answer to their names to-day, in Albany. We notice, however, the election of many men heretofore prominent in that political organization, a fact which shows that some importance still attaches, at least in the minds of the Americans themselves, to the State Council.

It is the usage of the Know-Nothings to make both their Councils and Conventions secret. But this is less easy in practice than in theory; and the proceedings are usually not long in coming to the knowledge of outsiders.

Doubtless the chief business of the present Council will consist in discussing the proposed union with the Republicans. Some difference of opinion may be anticipated respecting the terms upon which such union may be effected, if not upon the desirableness of uniting at all. The general wish of the Americans is understood to be for the union, and it is supposed they have no hard conditions to offer in respect to loaves and fishes. But at the same time their partiality for "back seats" is very slightly developed, a fact which may incline some of them to prefer a synagogue of their own, even though it be small. An impression has got abroad that certain influential Republican leaders do not wish any help from the Americans; though it is well known that other leaders do. The former apparently labor under the mistake of supposing that the Americans are extremely anxious to be swallowed. But this seems far from being the case. No doubt the Know-Nothing leaders have their full share of that prevalent political infirmity which inclines men to hanker after spoils. But the masses of that party are mostly those who neither seek office nor dread defeat. And it is probable that two-thirds of them would be not only willing, but well pleased to vote for a "clean American ticket" in November. In respect to the number of votes which such a ticket would obtain, estimates range from 10,000 to 100,000. It is likely that the Council of to-day will confine its action to reorganization and to indicating in a general, conditional way, a basis for union with the Republicans. When that party shall have held its State Convention, the Americans will doubtless be prepared to take their next step.

The Luck of Long Life.

Time, the metaphysicians tell us, is nothing but a succession of ideas. And a very odd succession of them it must sometimes bring, if one can only have had enough of it. Everybody feels an interest in a case of extraordinary longevity, even if it be of a slave on a plantation or of a day-laborer who has never been out of sight of the old church spire, under whose shadow he was born. One cannot help remembering how many great events have occurred since he came into the breathing world, and how many great men have begun, continued and ended a famous career, since he has breathed the air of the planet. The Revolution was not thought of when WASHINGTON was a school-boy, BONAPARTE had not even entered into the heart of man to be conceived, when he came into the world. And so on and so forth.

Such a case becomes yet more interesting when the party is of a higher rank in life, and did, or might, know the actors in mighty dramas, and who was, at any rate, an intelligent spectator of them. For example, there was the Dowager Countess of HARDWICKE, who died the other day, whose long life, touching at its beginning on another long life, brought points of time together which commonly seem separated by impassable spaces. She was born in 1763, and was, consequently, only ninety-five years old; but her father, the Scotch Earl of BALCARRAS, having been well stricken in years at the time of her birth, their two lives extended back to before the beginning of the Eighteenth Century. It sounds queerly enough to hear that a person just dead this Summer, could speak of her father as having been "out in the Fifteen" with Lord DERWENTWATER and FORSTER, and having been begged off by the Great Duke of MARLBOROUGH! And yet such was the fact. And not only so, but her grandfather, having been born in 1649, the year that kings received the useful lesson, according to old Lord AUCHINLECK, BOSWELL'S father, in the example of CHARLES I, "that they have a joint in their necks," the three lives of grandfather, son and grand-daughter, stretched over a period of two hundred and nine years. And when her grandmother was married, CHARLES II. gave away the bride!

This venerable lady must have had a chance at some pretty good company in her own time. PITT, the younger, was four years old when she was born; FOX a young pickle of fourteen; SHERIDAN, a not particularly clever lad of twelve, so that they were strictly her cotemporaries; BURKE was turned of thirty, but the most brilliant part of his public life was passed after she was old enough to remember him; she was twenty-one years old when Dr. JOHNSON died, and a well-grown girl when GOLDSMITH was inconsiderate enough to do the same thing, and she might have known them both, though it is not likely she did; Sir JOSHUA may have painted her, and probably did, as she was near thirty when he died. Of course, all the literature of this century, running back to the birth of SCOTT and WORDSWORTH, eight or nine years after her own, was as much hers as ours. She was married and six-and-twenty, before the French Revolution begun, and the whole of our own Revolution must have been within her personal recollection. The thought of such a consciousness is enough to make one giddy.

Then there was Viscountess KEITH, who died within two or three years, at about the same age, who was "the plaything often, when a child," of JOHNSON, and who received his last blessing on his death-bed. She was the daughter of Mrs. THRALE, and was a link that directly connected us with the Literary Club at its foundation,—all the members of which she must have seen, and most of whom she was old enough to know well, as a grown-up young lady. Lady LOUISA STUART, the daughter of the famous Earl of BUTE, actually remembered her grandmother, Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE, who died in 1762. She died herself since 1850, and was the intimate friend of SCOTT, and one of the few original depositaries of the Waverley secret. And Miss BERRY, who might have been the Dowager Countess of ORFORD, as the widow of HORACE WALPOLE, if she had so pleased, died within a year or two. These favored persons really seem to have had too large a share of the world's plumb-cake. But none of them had such luck as befell the Marquis DI MAUSO, who lived long enough to be the personal friend of TASSO and of MILTON, though the first died more than ten years before the other was born. Really, one would almost be willing to have been dead for a couple of hundred of years to have had such a chance.

NOMINATION IN TORONTO.—Our Canadian neighbors dutifully follow the English usage in nominating candidates for Parliament. In Toronto this formality took place on Friday last. Mr. JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON and Mr. GEORGE BROWN had been for some two weeks addressing the electors as the opposing candidates, but it was not till the day above mentioned the nomination took place. The Sheriff erected a hustings on the west gallery of the City Hall, and an immense assemblage of citizens congregated in the street below. Mr. CAMERON made his appearance and was received with enthusiasm. Mr. BROWN appeared and was greeted in like manner. At 12 o'clock the Sheriff read the writ, and called upon the electors to propose a candidate to represent them in Parliament. He enjoined them to preserve order and conduct themselves in a peaceable manner. Capt. ECCLES then came forward and nominated Mr. BROWN amid the cheers of the one party and the groans of the other. Alderman BUGG seconded the nomination, and tried to speak, but as "the greatest noise prevailed," he was compelled to desist. Mr. MEDCALF proposed Mr. CAMERON. Messrs. BROWN and CAMERON then respectively made short speeches, in the midst of great interruption, when the Sheriff called for a show of hands. A majority was declared to be for Mr. BROWN, when, as a matter of course, the other side demanded a poll, which that officer said he should open on Friday next, and close the following day.

Appearances indicate the reëlection of Mr. BROWN. He was first returned to Parliament last Winter, and lost his seat a short time since by accepting a place in the Brown-Dorion Ministry. An election was thus made necessary in Toronto, and Mr. B. is endeavoring to regain the seat he so recently resigned. He is the leader of the Radical or "Clear-Grit" party, of which his paper, the *Globe*, is the principal organ, while Mr. CAMERON represents the High Conservative or Tory interest. From the turbulent character of the canvass, we judge that Democracy is not accountable for all the disorder in the world. Our Provincial brethren, notwithstanding their enjoyment of monarchial institutions, seem to have their full share of election rowdyism.

The Member for Jerusalem.

If Mr. LAYARD was correctly styled the Member for Nineveh, why would it not be the thing to call Baron ROTHSCHILD the Member for Jerusalem? Be this as it may, the Honorable gentleman—if a Jewish baron be not somewhat above the degree of an English gentleman—has been admitted to his place in Parliament without renouncing the Pretender and his family, none of whom have been in existence for half a century, "on the faith of a Christian." The simplest remedy, one would have thought, were to let the poor old Pretender find what rest he may for his soul now, and let his name slip quietly out of the Statute Book, and with it the bar that kept the sons of Jacob out of the House of Commons. But as this was too plain a process to suit the House of Lords, their lordships performed the process which is denominated in this country "whipping the Devil round a stump," by permitting the House of Commons to excuse by resolution any Member elect, having conscientious scruples against the oath, from subscribing it, accompanying their action by reasons why it ought not to have been taken at all! By which process Mr. ROEBUCK profanely said that their lordships had done for themselves what Dogberry wished somebody to do for him, and written themselves down asses. It is not many years ago that a Member speaking thus of the Upper House, would have been called over the coals for it; whereas Mr. ROEBUCK was not even called to order, and his jeer was only received with "Laughter," and "Hear, hear."

But the substance being gained, the Liberal Party in the Commons did not stickle for the form, and so they agreed to the Lords' amendments, and Baron ROTHSCHILD took his seat in form and manner as we have heretofore related. Now, who is Baron ROTHSCHILD, and how does it happen that a baron is taking his seat in the House of Commons? LIONEL, Baron DE ROTHSCHILD, is the grandson of the original founder of the great banking family, MEYER ANSCHEL ROTHSCHILD, of Frankfort. His father, NATHAN MEYER, the third son of the patriarch of the tribe, settled in England many years ago, and was the great London ROTHSCHILD, the high-priest of stock-jobbing for a multitude of years. The Emperor FRANCIS of Austria, though a Catholic, did not fear to raise this unbelieving money-changer to the rank of a baron of the Empire; and he, having then obtained letters of denization, received the royal license to bear the title in England. This permission is necessary to enable any British subject to use a title granted by a foreign prince; but it conveys no other legal right or precedence whatsoever. The father dying in 1836, the present baron succeeded to his title, and, what was much more to the purpose, to his estates.

There is a considerable number of personages in England dignified with foreign titles, which they wear, if they please, having received the Sovereign's permission—which, we believe, is never withheld. The Duke of WELLINGTON has any quantity, Spanish, Portuguese and Dutch. Lord NELSON, all the world knows, was Duke of BRONTE in Sicily, and the title is still held by the present Earl NELSON. This circumstance gave rise to an absurd rumor, when it first leaked out that the name of the authoress of *Jane Eyre* was BRONTE, that she was the daughter of HORATIA, the great lord's child by Lady HAMILTON! Then the Duke of RICHMOND is Duke of AUBIGNY in France, as successor to his virtuous ancestress, LOUISE RENEE DE QUEROUAILLE, created Duchess of PORTSMOUTH by CHARLES II., that most religious King, and who was also dignified with the title of Duchesse D'AUBIGNY by the even more religious King, LOUIS XIV., which hath inhered in her descendants ever since. Sir CHARLES NAPIER, too, is Count ST VINCENT in Portugal, and might so style himself, if he pleased. The present British Consul at Boston, Mr LOUSADA, is, we believe, the son of the Duke DE LOUSADA, an English subject who is also a Spanish grandee. The latest, and perhaps the most noteworthy of these titulary personages, is the Baron WARD, who is said to have commenced life as a groom or footman, and afterwards rose to be Prime Minister of the Duchy of Lucca, and was made a Baron of that Duchy and of the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, besides being a Grand Cross of many illustrious orders. There is any quantity more of them, but these are enough for a sample.

When the question of Jewish Disabilities began to be seriously moved, Baron ROTHSCHILD was regarded as the most suitable person to try the question,—he being, as we apprehend, the head of the Hebrew interest in England. He, accordingly, offered himself for the representation of London, in the third parliament of VICTORIA, about ten years ago. The City of London, which, to do it justice, has generally been firm on the liberal side in all cases, has resolutely stood by him, and the principle of religious tolerance he stood for, and elected him to three parliaments running, in none of which has he been permitted to take his seat, until the last month. It was certainly honorable to the Londoners that they were content to go with only three-fourths of their representation, for the sake of an abstract principle of right, for so many years, and it is as certainly an encouragement to them to persist in any other demands in which they are "sure that they are right," for they are sure, in due time, to "go ahead." The Baron ROTHSCHILD has probably finished up his celebrity with his success. It will not, probably, make any great difference in the Legislature, or the legislation, of Great Britain. Westminster Hall will not be turned into a Synagogue, nor the Archbishop of CANTERBURY forced to give place to the Chief Rabbi. Things will go on much as usual. Baron ROTHSCHILD, an excellent man of business, no doubt, will have neither the disposition nor the power to set the Thames on fire,—desirable as such a purification may be just now,—and he will, doubtless, mingle unnoticed with the herd of members, and only go into history as the first of his race that ever won his way to the House of Commons, without renouncing the faith of his fathers.

THE NEWEST DISCOVERY.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* has discovered that the Erie Canal was navigated by steamboats as early as 1821. From this fact, if fact it be, that paper infers with most unimpeachable logic, that:

> "The recent 'discovery' of the use of steam on the Canals, by Messrs. RUGGLES and KING, is very much such an event as if these gentlemen should now assume to 'discover' the use of magnetism in the electric telegraph, the art of printing, the properties of gas, or the power of Bunkum oratory."

These gentlemen have evidently thrown away their labor. What folly to waste time and ingenuity in introducing steam upon the Canals, when the thing was done thirty-seven years ago, long before the first Canal was finished.

MAYOR TIEMANN'S MESSAGE TO THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—The operators to whom the management of the Atlantic Telegraph at Trinity Bay has been intrusted are a set of very slow coaches. They do not appear to be conscious of having any other duty to perform except their experiments with the cable. The Message of Mayor TIEMANN to the Lord Mayor of London, congratulating him on the successful laying of the cable, was sent to Newfoundland a week ago, and the agents there have but just thought to send word back that the message would not or could not be forwarded because the line was not yet open to the public.

City Items.

GEN. WILLIAM WALKER.—WILLIAM WALKER arrived in this City a few days since, and has been staying at Thorp's, at the corner of Eighth-street and Broadway. The reason for selecting this place as his quarters, and for the secrecy which has characterized his movements since his arrival, is understood to be the wish to escape notoriety, and to carry out his schemes for another expedition to Nicaragua, without exciting too much the notice of the public. The General, however, does not appear to be in any danger of suffering a repetition of the attentions which almost overwhelmed him upon his former visits to the City. The gentlemen who at that time were supposed to be attached to his fortunes scarcely even pay him the poor honor of a call, and one of the gentlemen who was most prominently associated with him, and whose military skill and tact, it was said, saved him more than once from annihilation no longer trains in his company. It is even hinted that HENNINGSEN himself anticipates, at no distant day, an invitation to Nicaragua, and that he may return thither, not as the champion of fillibusterism, but as the advocate of peace; that he will attempt to fraternize the conflicting elements by uniting the whole people in an effort to develope the unsurpassed natural resources of the country, introducing improvements in agriculture and the arts, not by the sword, but by the diffusion of intelligence, and by elevating the masses of the people. In such an effort, it is assumed, he would have many to assist him in the United States, and none but a few military chieftains in Nicaragua to oppose him. The people desire peace, and a settled form of government, more than anything else.

DISGRACEFUL ROW IN A STEAM-TUG.—The little steam-tug *Emily*, which was employed to assist in getting the *Hermann* clear of her pier yesterday afternoon, followed the steamer down the bay to her anchorage in order to bring back the agent and others who were to return to the City. It having been given out that there would be opportunity to come back in the tug, quite a number availed themselves of the chance to accompany their friends down to the steamer's anchorage. When the word was passed, "All ashore that are going," they went on board the tug, and after waiting a short time for the agent and his friends, the tug left and returned toward the City. Taking the route through Buttermilk Channel, the boat was stopped for half an hou, and the person who claimed to act as Captain, who gave his name as WILLIAMS, compelled each person to pay him 50 cents for being landed in the City. There were some who considered the charge an imposition, inasmuch as the tug was employed for the use of the steamer, and was paid for by the Purser. At any rate, twenty-five cents was considered ample for a sail not requiring more than ten minutes time. All, however, paid the extortionate fare except one or two persons. WILLIAMS got into a quarrel with these persons, and stripping off his coat, began a regular knock-down and drag-out operation, assisted by some of his crew. There were a large number of ladies on board, most of whom were greatly frightened, and some shrieked and fainted; WILLIAMS, however, paid no attention to the presence of these ladies, or to the alarm which his violent language and conduct excited, but repeated his assaults upon the one or two persons who had excited his ire by not paying over the fifty cents. The boat finally landed near the Fulton Ferry, where most of the passengers stepped ashore. It is proper to add that the agents of the steamer were in no ways accountable for the violent conduct of the person in charge of the steamer.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. E. H. MAY.—On Friday, Aug 20, the funeral of Mr. MAY, formerly Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church in Twenty-first-street, near Sixth-avenue, was attended at that Church. Dr. DE WITT and other clergymen took part in the services. The address of Dr. BETHUNE was an eloquent and appropriate tribute to the piety and personal excellencies of the deceased, and to his ministerial fidelity and unshaken trust in God, under the severest trials. The tenderness and pathos which pervaded the whole address were most touching and impressive.

THE NATIONAL GUARD—Is looking about for a band to enliven its footsteps in the parade of the 1st prox. NOLL'S Seventh Regiment band, it will be remembered, was discharged—the drum corps alone being retained—on the return of the regiment from Richmond, because the musicians refused to go to Mount Vernon with the Guard. Since the return of the Seventh Regiment a member of the fourth company has been expelled because he wrote letters from Richmond to a Sunday paper, in which, it is asserted, he spoke in unjustly derogatory terms of the bearing of the regiment during its Southern tour.

REPAIRS TO THE CITY HALL.—There were but two members of the Committees on repairing the City Hall present at the meeting yesterday, Alderman TUCKER and Councilman BRADY. The question of repairing the building without replacing the cupola was considered, but nothing definite decided upon. A report to the Board of Aldermen will probably be made this evening. Most of the old iron, copper and rubbish has been removed from the building, so that it is ready for the repairs that are to be made.

THE REPUBLICAN WARD ASSOCIATIONS in each of the Wards lying South of Fourteenth-street, met last evening at their several places of meeting and elected one delegate from each Election District in the Ward, to the Assembly District Conventions, which meet on the 30th instant, for the purpose of choosing two delegates and two alternates from each Assembly District in that portion of the City, to the Syracuse Convention.

Obituary.

A dispatch received yesterday announced the death of JAMES EDDY, Esq., a gentleman who has been the General Superintendent of the American Telegraph Company since its formation some three years ago. Mr. EDDY died of the heart disease yesterday morning, at the American House, in Burlington, Vt. He left this City less than a week ago, on a journey to Vermont for the benefit of his health, which had become greatly impaired by his incessant attention to the laborious duties of his office, but without any suspicion on the part of himself or his friends that his condition was so critical. His death, therefore, was quite unexpected. Mr. E was a gentleman of much energy of character, and as a telegraph manager he had no superior. In private life he was amiable and unassuming—a gentleman in his bearing and a Christian in his daily walk. He was about 40 years of age, and a native of Ithica in this State. Mr. E. was one of the pioneers in the introduction of the magnetic telegraph at the East, and built the first line east of Boston, and between that city and Calais, Me., and at the time of his death was the general manager of between three and four thousand miles of wire extending throughout the New England States, and as far South as Philadelphia. We understand all the offices connected with the American Telegraph Company will be craped in mourning as a mark of respect to his memory.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* proposes to drain the borders of Lake Erie by deepening its outlet below Buffalo about six feet, for the purpose of improving the productiveness of land in the vicinity of the lake. He says "the benefit derived from it would be incalculable. Many millions of land would be laid dry, and be immediately productive, that are now worthless."

The Fourth Annual Fair of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society, will be held in Trenton on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of September next. The Managers are actively preparing for the Exhibition.

CABLE REJOICINGS.

FURTHER PUBLIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

Celebration at Nassau Hall, Princeton.

Correspondence of the New-York Times,

COLLEGE OF NEW-JERSEY,
PRINCETON, Friday, Aug. 20, 1858.

The demonstration last night by the students of this institution, in honor of the successful working of the Atlantic cable, was every way worthy of the birth-place of the Electric Telegraph.

At 7 o'clock the different bells were rung, and continued ringing till 8. During this hour the North College—the finest building of the kind in the country—was brilliantly illuminated, and vari-colored lanterns were suspended in the trees throughout the front Campus. The *coup d'œil* from the street was magnificent. At 8 o'clock the procession was formed in the Campus. Preceded by the band, the students then marched from the College to the residences of the different Professors. The torches and transparencies presented a beautiful sight. Among the latter were the following:

"Nassau Hall, the birth-place of the Electric Telegraph, Rejoices;" "FRANKLIN, HENRY, FIELD!" "Honor to whom honor is due;" "England annexed at last!"

A device representing Time struck by lightning, displayed originality and skill. As the procession passed the houses of the Professors, the committee waited on the gentlemen, and invited them into the line, where they were greeted with cheers by the enthusiastic students. The announcement that Senator THOMPSON and Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER (who reside in Princeton) were unable to attend, was more complimentary than satisfactory.

Returning to the College, the procession passed up the middle avenue of the Campus, to the spacious porch of the new Library—the splendid illumination eliciting cheer after cheer. There was then present before the building an audience of nearly three thousand.

Three cheers were then proposed for "JOSEPH HENRY, the discoverer of the Electric Telegraph," to which a cordial response was given.

President MACLEAN was then introduced, and spoke briefly. He was followed by Professor STEPHEN ALEXANDER, Dr. ATWATER, Dr. MAFFAT, Professor GIGER and Professor DUFFIELD, who made remarks appropriate to the occasion.

After Professor DUFFIELD'S speech, Mr. DAVID DE LOVE, a graduate of the class of 1858, after repeated calls from the students, was introduced and addressed the audience in a neat, pithy and patriotic speech. The whole assembly then dispersed, after giving three hearty cheers for "Henry" and "Nassau Hall." This whole affair will long be remembered by many of the sons of Old Nassau, not only as the celebration of the sublimest achievement of the age, but also as a lasting memorial of the success which has ever attended the venerable Institution. A STUDENT.

At Binghamton, Broome County, cannon were fired at sunset, and in the evening the firemen turned out in a torchlight procession, speeches were made and a general illumination of stores and dwellings took place.

At Poughkeepsie the event was celebrated with great enthusiasm. An oration was delivered by Mr. BENSON J. LOSSING, author of the *Field-Book of the Revolution*, who gave a historical sketch of Telegraphy, and devoted a considerable portion of his address to a laudation of Professor MORSE. Mr. LOSSING, among other things, said:

"From the hour of Professor MORSE'S success, the history of the Telegraph is a part of the history of the daily life of our people. In the short period of fifteen years, a net-work of telegraph wires has overspread the United States and the British American Provinces. In the old world a similar net-work is spreading; and to-day, probably, the total length of wires engaged in transmitting intelligence is not less than *one hundred thousand miles!* Looking back to the past, what may we not prophecy for the future? An eloquent orator has said, 'What is known in one place will be known in all places; the Globe will have but one ear, and that ear will be everywhere!'

And see the triumphs of the victor! In that very France where our immortal inventor—our beloved townsman—was once despised as a dreamer, and could find no ear to listen, he has just received a fortune as a testimonial of gratitude, while all Europe is glad to pay him the homage due to a great benefactor! The arms of the old *Semaphores*, whose doom he pronounced when he left France in disappointment, now hang listless in all the provinces; and everywhere his ear is greeted by the voice of his own mysterious invention."

At Farmer, Seneca County, N. Y., on the 18th, flags were displayed, cannon fired, the people from the surrounding country met in the town in the evening, and prayers were offered by the clergy, and speeches made by Messrs. HURLBUT, DOOLITTLE, BLAUVELT, COLEMAN and others.

At Sharon Springs, on the 17th, the guests at the hotels improvised a Cable meeting, over which Judge HARE, of Philadelphia, presided. Speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. CLEVELAND and the Rev. Mr. STRONG, of New-Haven, and Mr. A. E. LAING, of New-York.

Private and Confidential.

BY NEW-JERSEY TELEGRAPH.

The managers of the Morris and Essex Railroad having this moment received the intelligence of the success of the Atlantic Cable, desire to express in a suitable manner their appreciation of the skill and energy displayed in this great undertaking.

The directors cannot help feeling that the original conception of this vast project must have come from New-Jersey, the fountain of enterprise and scientific discovery; and furthermore, they have strong reasons for suspecting that the idea must in the first instance, have been derived, directly or indirectly, from the management of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

Happy in feeling that they have even indirectly been the possible means of conferring so great a boon upon the civilized world, the directors are willing to go still further, and would cordially invite the managers of the Atlantic Telegraph to come to New-Jersey (of course paying their own expenses) and inspect the recent improvements that have been perfected in the management of the Morris and Essex Railroad.

The directors have succeeded in attaining a degree of speed that they think they can safely pronounce unparalleled, and that too with a degree of *economy* that is still more wonderful, and they confidently point to these improvements as the source from which the managers of the Telegraph may without doubt find the means of driving *the lightning across the ocean* with greatly increased rapidity.

The directors moreover assure the Telegraph Company that if they send a delegation or come themselves, they will be received with a degree of courtesy unknown out of New-Jersey, and that any amount of advice that the directors can give without cost to themselves shall be most cheerfully bestowed.

Mr. Frost Killed Off.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article of the NEW-YORK TIMES of Aug. 18, over the signature of "Justice," the public are informed that in reference to the invention of the electro-magnetic telegraph the claims of Professors MORSE, HENRY and others are to be swept off at a single blow by "WM. FROST."

"This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth the tender leaves of hope, to-morrow blossoms and bears his blushing honors thick upon him. The third day comes a FROST, a KILLING FROST."

Whether Mr. FROST is upon earth or hails from the spirit land we are not informed. We suspect the latter, as he is claimed to be "*the inventor of the electric wire medium*," and it is said that some of the Spirit Rapper *mediums* make use of long coils of wire concealed within their sleeves near the wrist, to effect table tippings, &c. If Mr. F. is alive he must certainly be highly criminal to withhold his valuable invention from the world and permit the dark ages to roll on, especially after Professor MORSE so generously offered to pay for the patent. It seems that he determined to have the whole or nothing, or else keep mankind in darkness. It may be, however, that he intended to do as did a gentleman who wrote a play, to say nothing about the authorship, unless it went off with acclamation when first acted. If so, to substantiate his claim, Professor SILLIMAN is alluded to as having an interview with Mr. F. "*at which time he was informed that he had made this discovery*." Professor SILLIMAN was accordingly inquired of yesterday about the wonderful invention of WM. FROST, but has *no recollection whatever* of the event, nor do the annals of science throw any light on the subject. Professor SILLIMAN, however, recollected clearly that Mr. DAVENPORT, of Verm[illegible]nt, called upon him and exhibited an interesti[illegible]g electro-magnetic machine, and in conclusion, rem[illegible]arked to the writer, that he did not think that he ha[illegible] ever been "*Frost-bitten*."

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 19, 1858. TIMOLEON.

A Defence of Mr. A. H. Stephens.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your able Washington Correspondent "A.," in his letter published in this morning's TIMES, does not evince his usual intelligence and correctness of views in his remarks about A. H. STEPHENS. The name of Mr. STEPHENS, as a public man, as a statesman, has become public property, and his friends claim the right to defend it from assault and misrepresentation. Here follows the language of your correspondent:

> "The mission of A. H. STEPHENS to Illinois excites comment. STEPHENS is the Mephistophiles of Southern politics. He is like all his brethren—whether angels, devils, or imps, a candidate for the Presidency. Acute and far-reaching in intellect, active and patient, by turns firm, dignified, and impassive—impulsive, flighty, and spasmodic—he resembles JOHN RANDOLPH. Like that anomaly, he has a yellow, seared, and shriveled face, a spare and ungainly figure, a cracked and screechy voice. He started in life a Conservative Whig. From 1849 to 1856 he was a furious incendiary, and, of course, soon became affiliated with the most seditious of the Southern Democracy. For the last two years he has shown a disposition to retrieve his errors and pursue a less outrageous course. Facile in administration, and well fitted for leadership in action, he was the foremost man in consummating the infamy of the Nebraska bill, and again in leading the retreat under the English sham."

Mr. STEPHENS "the Mephistophiles of Southern politics!" Mr. STEPHENS a "furious incendiary," and "affiliated with the most seditious of the Southern Democracy!" I apprehend, if inquiry be made amongst that portian of the Southern Democracy dubbed "seditious" by your correspondent, that his assertion will not be sustained by their evidence. I have been acquainted with Mr. S. from early manhood, and I have never heard of his being classed, in his own section of country, with those who hold extreme opinions or favor extreme measures. He was, it is true, a "conservative Whig"—a Henry Clay Whig—and upon the dissolution of the Whig party in the Scott campaign, he affiliated with the National Democratic party, and has since become identified with, and an acknowledged leader of that party. Other Whigs, of Georgia and elsewhere, impelled by an ancient feeling of oppugnation to the Democratic Party, chose to affiliate with those who would aid them to keep alive their Opposition fires. In the choice of their associates, perhaps, they took counsel more from their prejudices than their principles—at any rate, in the South. The political separation of Mr. STEPHENS and those gentlemen is, doubtless, a subject of mutual regret. But even the most violent of his political opponents in Georgia consider him a conservative Democrat *now*, as he is admitted by your correspondent to have been *formerly* a "conservative Whig."

Your correspondent, after applying to Mr. STEPHENS a strange jumble of contradictory adjectives in one sentence, concludes it by asserting that he (Mr. S.) "resembles JOHN RANDOLPH." Here he betrays his ignorance of the character and nature of one or both, the living and the dead. I should as soon hope, by analysis, to establish a resemblance between CICERO and DEMOSTHENES, CURRAN and BURKE, SHAKESPEARE and SHERIDAN, CLAY and CALHOUN. "Like that anomaly," (Mr. RANDOLPH) it is partially true that Mr S. "has a yellow, seared and shriveled face," &c., &c.; but the "*crack*" in his voice partakes more of the *rifle* than the *broken reed*.

Mr. RANDOLPH was a fierce debater, as well as able; his satire scorching; his invective merciless. But even those who admired Mr RANDOLPH'S talents, and were tickled with his satire, regarded him rather as a political gladiator than a statesman. A leader he could not be. He was a sort of a political Ishmaelite. His hand was against every public man and every public measure of his day in turn.

Save then some peculiar physical traits of resemblance between Mr. RANDOLPH and Mr. STEPHENS, it would be difficult to find two characters more unlike. Mr. STEPHENS is conciliatory, patient, laborious, profound, patriotic and eminently "*conservative*" in the true sense of the word. Happy would it be for every State if in its hour of trial it could point to such a son.

His friends are glad to learn, even from your correspondent, that Mr. STEPHENS is a candidate for the Presidency. GEORGIA.

A Telegraph Medal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me, through the medium of your widely-extended paper, to make a single suggestion in regard to memorializing the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph, which I have not yet noticed.

I have in my possession a medal, ordered by the State to commemorate the opening of the Erie Canal, an event considered at the time of inestimable importance, as no doubt it was; but what was it to compare with the laying of the Atlantic Cable?

I would, then, propose that a suitable medal be struck to commemorate *this* event, bearing the dates of failure and success, that of the Queen's message and President's reply, and an appropriate inscription to CYRUS W. FIELD. Respectfully,

CITOYEN.

A Blast from an Excited Protestant.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

MESSRS. EDITORS: I will frankly confess that I read your very able report of that "Splendid Roman Catholic ceremony," the laying the corner stone of the new Cathedral, (dedicated to St Patrick,) by Bishop HUGHES and his magniloquent address (sermon it could not be called) with feelings of disgust, if not of abhorrence; for I am a Protestant, and a Protestant who believes that the Hierarchy of Rome is the great Anti-Christ, revealed in the Apocalypse, sitting, indeed, on seven hills, and filling the world with lying wonders, and, by its Jesuits and satelites of all sorts, still seeking to undermine the thrones of princes, and overturn all constitutions but its own—to usurp, indeed, all dominion and power, civil and ecclesiastical, and reign supreme, absolute and unrivaled over the bodies and souls of all men, as it claims the right *Deo Gratia*, or by virtue of Peter's chair and keys. There were however, two things in the Bishop's address that were true: he confessed he was an *unworthy Bishop*, and that the Roman Catholic Church *did neglect their poor*, and most falsely and foolishly laid all the blame for the latter fault on Queen ELIZABETH!!! Honor to her memory! that she began the good work of breaking up and breaking down in England these monasteries and nunneries—the abodes of lazy monks and easy nuns—took the fat offerings made to worthless priests, and gave them to the poor.

Messrs. Editors, I have no personal ill-will against the Pope, his Cardinals or Priests; I wish them to enjoy every right, in every country, consistent with truth and righteousness—but that abominable, idolatrous, tyrannical system of theology, if it can be so called, that makes a god of a man, and offers more prayers to a dead woman than to Almighty God, I shall be at open war with as long as life lasts. However, I should not have given air to my feelings by any communication for your journal, had it not been that the Bishop acknowledged the fact. I understood him that they neglected their poor, and to-day—one hour ago—a poor, sickly-looking, Irish Roman Catholic stood in my office, declaring, with tears in his eyes, that his landlord had served a writ of ejectment upon him, and he must, with his wife and children, be turned into the streets for want of three or four dollars to pay his rent. I asked him if he was not a good Catholic. He said he was. (I had known him for months, and had aided him through an Association.) I observed he should call on the one hundred and three rich men that Bishop HUGHES said had given their thousand dollars apiece for a new Cathedral. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "I have traveled all day, have called on six priests, of six different Roman Catholic Churches in this City—told my distress—and neither of them gave me a cent, or sympathized at all, or gave me any directions where to get relief, but simply said, 'We have nothing to give.'" He gave us the names of the Churches on whose priests he had called in vain, and said he could give most of their names; suffice it to say, he went to James-street, to Twentieth street, and across town, and returned almost in despair, having gained nothing from Priest or Bishop. What a demonstration is this of the perfect truthfulness of part of the Bishop's address: "That they neglect their poor." And if nobody but Queen ELIZABETH is to blame for it, the Bishop and his priests may chuckle over their good fortune in getting all their people's money (and more besides) for themselves, to build uncommanded temples for their glory, St. Patrick's or Mary's, (God is only dishonored thereby,) in which to feast themselves, whilst their poor have neither *bread or a home*—and they still blameless! I might say much more, but this may suffice to show something of the working of Popery in this City. The poor priest-rejected and neglected man went out of my office, blessing me for giving him from the Association's funds part of the sum he so much needed. A PROTESTANT VISITOR.

Spirit Gas Explosion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In your wide-spread paper of this morning I notice an article with the above caption, which should attract the attention of every person in this City, as much so as if it announced that a most fearful enemy had just landed in our very midst.

The object of the call is no doubt worthy of any act of kindness which a generous heart may bestow. The tale is a fearful one, and yet how often do we see an account of some unfortunate victim being burnt in a most shocking manner by these every day patent fluid explosions. Why do not our legislators place some restrictions on the use or sale of so dangerous an article, as they are in duty bound to on anything that is destructive, and absolutely dangerous to human life? Parents, do not trust your children in any position where such a destructive magazine is known to be.

Do not wait until a young and beautiful daughter, the darling of your home, has been disfigured for life, if not burnt to a crisp, by the careless or accidental breaking of a lamp containing the elements of death.

The young lady alluded to in your paper was young and full of hope, although destined by circumstances to feel the sentiment of the song of "The Shirt-sewer" till midnight by a fluid lamp, little thinking of her danger and how soon she might need a "shroud."

As the head of a family, I do most earnestly implore our law makers to look into the cause of this most fearful loss of life and suffering, and see if there is not some responsibility attached to them, or if it should not be made their duty to prevent so frequent a loss of life and property. Our Insurance Companies should look after it, and all others who hold life and limb more dear than filthy lucre. May the experience of the past be a warning to the many who are nightly trifling with their very existence in the way above alluded to, are the words of the warning voice of a SUFFERER.

The Collision Between the Arabia and the Europa.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 23, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As your correspondent, "Podgers," has published a statement in your paper in regard to the collision between the *Arabia* and *Europa*, off Cape Race impugning in some degree the motives of the signers of the laudatory paper gotten up the day after the accident, and raising doubts as to the correctness of their judgment in approving of Mr ANDERSON'S course in violating an established rule for sea-going vessels when meeting at sea, I ask the use of the same valuable medium of communication in replying to some portion of his remarks.

Having been one of the few to whom he alludes as upon deck at the moment of collision, and having observed, particularly, the relative position of the ships, I may at least be "capable" of taking a common-sense view of the occurrence. But first let me say that not a word has passed between Mr. A. and myself on the subject of the accident since it took place, and therefore in forming my opinion I have not pinned my faith upon that of any other party, nor have I allowed those petty jealousies (which seem to be uppermost in the mind of your correspondent) to influence me in any way whatever. My opinion, then, is this: that the *Europa* saw our lights before we saw hers, and, in accordance with the rule, put her helm aport. But when the *Europa's* lights were seen by Mr. ANDERSON she had bore away so as to bring the ships nearly at right angles, and *so close* that, had Mr. A. obeyed the rule, we should undoubtedly have struck the *Europa* somewhere amidships, probably sinking *one*, if not both. It is therefore my opinion (be it worth much or little) that to Mr. ANDERSON'S sagacity in comprehending that danger, and his promptitude in giving the order to avert it, are the Company indebted for the preservation of one, if not both of their vessels. In putting the helm to starboard the *Arabia* fell off about two points before the concussion. The *Europa* was already moving rapidly in the opposite direction. Consequently, when they did come together it was in a slanting manner, rendering the blow comparatively slight, and swinging both vessels apart with their bows in the same direction. This position of the vessels an instant after the shock, is sufficient evidence, to my mind, of the wisdom and foresight of the officer in charge.

The above explanation may answer the question of your correspondent when he asks, "Is it not giving Mr. ANDERSON credit for most remarkable foresight and sagacity to be able to know exactly where the *Europa* would strike us?" Certainly no great amount of sagacity was required to know that a *sidelong glancing* stroke would be less disastrous than coming or going head on. He goes on to say "That on the spur of the moment and under the excitement of escape from great peril, the laudatory paper received the signatures of nearly all the foreign passengers and some few of the Americans, who feeling grateful for their escape, would have signed anything on the principle of speaking well of the bridge that takes them safely over." For such depth of penetration in being able to define the action of others, I think we may safely award him the palm. My signature was given as an act of justice and appreciation of deserved merit on the part of Mr. ANDERSON, and I will excuse your correspondent's assumption in undertaking to explain that which he could not possibly know anything about, on the ground that his whole statement was written under nervous excitement and prejudicial feeling. His graphic description of fainting forms rushing to and fro, sinking down in despair, and of searching for life preservers, hatchets, and planks, bears evidence of an overwrought imagination.

I was standing on the upper deck, forward of the wheel-houses, when the vessels struck, and did not loose my equilibrium, nor did I observe any great degree of excitement among the passengers. Some of the ladies I know did not leave their staterooms during that night.

I am an American, and have made many trips across the Atlantic, several times in the Collins boats, and in nearly all the Cunard steamers, and although a "landsman," I have the vanity to believe I know something of the relative qualities of seagoing vessels. I do not hesitate to say that, in my opinion, the Collins ships are unequaled by any that float. At the same time I do not speak disparagingly of others.

Mr. ANDERSON'S want of good taste in "running down" everything American, I am sorry to say, had its parallel in the same spirit manifested by the Americans for everything English; but what such bantering had to do with the accident I leave to the *wisdom* of your correspondent to determine.

AN AMERICAN PASSENGER.

Great Gathering of Spiritualists.

The Spiritualists of this city and neighboring towns and cities, had a grand pic-nic at Island Grove, in Abington, yesterday, which proved the most successful one ever held under the auspices of this sect in this vicinity. About twenty cars left Boston at 8½ A. M., on the Old Colony Railroad, carrying out about fifteen hundred persons.

The day was passed very agreeably, and for so large a company, it is singular no disturbance or accident of moment occurred to mar the enjoyment. The company numbered some 5,000, consisting principally of the delegations from Boston, New Bedford, Taunton, &c.

The company was called together at 10½ o'clock by Dr. GARDNER, of the Fountain House, who made some few remarks, and was followed by Miss MAGOON, (trance speaker,) Dr. LORING, JOHN C. MCCLUER, a gentleman from New-Bedford, and Mr. A. C. ROBINSON, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The latter was a trance speaker, and his remarks constituted the prominent feature of the forenoon exercises at the stand. Among other things he expressed his gratification at the great audience having broken away from the prejudices at home and come to enjoy the salubrity of the pure atmosphere under the bright canopy of heaven, and thus getting a foretaste of the inspiration of the invisible world.

In the afternoon remarks were made from the stand by Mr. Storer, of Connecticut; Mr. Cluer, A. Newton, of the *Spiritual Age;* Mr. Wilson, of Canada, Mr. Harris, (trance,) Mr. Guerney and others.—*—Boston Journal, 18th.*

Catarrh.—Dr. Goodale, No. 3 Bond-st., N. Y., makes the treatment of this disease a specialty. Long standing and formidable cases, together with all their complications and derangements, such as Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, great defluxions of mucous, &c., are relieved, and positively and radically cured.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metalic Tablet Strop.—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

Benjamin's Brass Spring Trusses. No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House. Are acknowledged to be the easiest safest and surest remedy for rupture in the world. They never rust nor weaken from use. Call and examine.

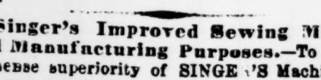
Atlantic Cable Charms.—Wm. S. Tarbell, Jeweler, No. [illegible] Broadway, has just received the first genuine Cables, mounted in Silver and Gold. Price, $1 and $3. Will remit promptly by mail, on receipt of funds.

They are the favorites for family use.—N. Y. Times.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines New and valuable improvements. A new Tension and a Hemmer, that turns hems of any width without previous basting.

OFFICE NO. 343 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Diagram of the lock-stitch.



This is the only stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance on each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. *Send for a Circular.*

Singer's Improved Sewing Machines for all Manufacturing Purposes.—To ascertain the immense superiority of SINGER'S Machines, it is only necessary to inquire of any manufacturer or mechanic who uses one. Send for a copy of SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette*, which will be supplied gratis. It gives full information on the subject.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER PROOF LOCKS, afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world. Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c.

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A. Bartholf's New Family SEWING MACHINES.

"They are exceedingly desirable for family use making a firm and reliable stitch."—*Ladies' Visitor and Drawing-room Companion.*

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"None can compete with these."—*New-York Leader.*

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Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.

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GREAT FIRE PROOF SAFE OF THE WORLD.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS.
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Corner of Dey-st., New-York.

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is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, Try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Singer's Improved Hemming Guages.—Any of SINGER & CO.'S celebrated Sewing Machines can now be obtained with Hemmers of various widths attached. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BAILEY—TRUMPY.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 12, by the Rev. Dr. Chambers, HENRY M. BAILEY to SARAH J. TRUMPY, all of this City.

BANNER—BAWTHORNE.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 5, by the Rev. John S. Mitchell, Mr. JOSEPH BANNER to Miss ESTHER HAWTHORNE, both of this City.

Coburg, Canada papers will please copy.

VAN RENSSLEAR—WILD.—In this City, on Friday evening, Aug. 20, by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Church, Mr. STEPHEN VAN RENSSLEAR, Jr., of Albany, to Miss ANNIE LOUISA WILD, daughter of H. N. Wild, of this City.

Boston papers please copy.

WILLIAMS—VANDENBURGH.—At Shadyside Prince William Co., Virginia, on Tuesday, Aug. 17, by the Rev. A. M. Hershey, WASHINGTON B. WILLIAMS of Jersey City, N. J., to FANNIE, daughter of the late John W. Vandenburg, of the former place.

DIED.

EARLE.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 22, after a long and severe illness, FRANCIS B. EARLE, late of No. 54 East Broadway, in the 54th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the wife's uncle, No. 130 West 37th st., this day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family and the members of the Bar are invited to attend.

NAIRNE.—In this City, at No. 117 West 34th-st., on Saturday, Aug. 21, ELIZABETH BEVERLY NAIRNE, daughter of Prof. Nairne of Columbia College, and Rose Bradford, his wife, aged 2 years and 10 months.

POWER.—In this City, on Monday, Aug. 23, CATHERINE ISABEL, youngest daughter of Dr. William Power, in the 16th year of her age.

The funeral services will take place at the Cathedral on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 11½ o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

DE KLYN.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 22, ABIGAIL DE KLYN, the widow of Barent De Klyn, aged 86 years, 6 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Charles De Klyn, No. 60 Bank-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

VAN DOREN.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Aug. 21, CHARLES HORN, son of Charles A. and Anna W. Van Doren, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place at Millstone, Somerset Co., N. J., this (Monday) afternoon, upon the arrival of the 2 o'clock train from Jersey City.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

KISSAM.—In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, Aug. 20, CHARLES A. KISSAM, aged 31 years, late of Plymouth, N. C.

HARDING.—In Williamsburg, on Sunday evening, Aug. 22, of consumption, JANE A., wife of Gardiner S. Harding.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 31 6th-st., Williamsburg, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

DRAPER.—At Harlem, on Monday, Aug. 23, ARNOLD, twin son of Rev. Geo. B. and Lucy B. Draper, aged 13 months and 27 days.

The friends of the family, and the parishioners of St. Andrew's Church, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 6 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, at St. Andrew's Church, Harlem.

WILLIAMS.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Aug. 20, after a short illness, Miss MARY WILLIAMS, in the 76th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Hempstead, L. I., for interment.

THOMAS.—At Patchogue, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 22, ANNE, daughter of Henry A. and M. Louise Thomas, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, of her father, and of her grandfather, Charles Crane, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 181 West 11th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SCOTT.—At Newburg, Orange County, N. Y., on Sunday evening, Aug. 22, LOUISA C., wife of William Scott, and daughter of James J. Hoyt.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, (Rev. Dr. Hawks', on Wednesday, Aug. 25 at 3½ o'clock P. M.

HIELD.—At Highlands of Navesink, Shrewsbury, N. J., on Monday morning, Aug. 23, of pulmonary consumption, WILLIAM HIELD Jr., aged 29 years.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 1 P. M., from his late residence, Highlands of Navesink, Shrewsbury, N. J. The friends of the family, members of the American Dramatic Fund Association, and the Theatrical profession generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

ANDREWS.—At the U. S. Arsenal, Little Rock, Ark., on Monday, Aug. 2, Capt. WM. R. ANDREWS, U. S. A., of Buffalo, aged 39 years.

TONNELE.—On Friday evening, Aug. 20, REBECCA, relict of the late John Tonnele, aged 93 years.

WATCHES—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.

Gold and Silver English Patent Levers, Detached Levers, Lepines, Duplex Watches, Pocket Chronometers, independent second for timing horses, Diamond and Enamel Watches for ladies, and all other kinds of Watches, for sale at retail at less than usual prices. Watches taken in exchange. Every watch is accompanied with a written guarantee. Watches cleaned and repaired at less than usual prices. GEO. C. ALLEN,

Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall street, second floor, near Broadway.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
WILL PUBLISH NEXT WEEK,
ELECTRON;
OR, THE PRANKS OF THE MODERN PUCK.
"I'll put a Girdle round about the Earth."
A TELEGRAPHIC EPIC FOR THE TIMES.
BY W. C. RICHARDS.

In which the origin, progress and marvelous developments of the Sciences of Electricity and Magnetism are set forth poetically and practically for 2,500 years, from the time of Thales to the Submarine Telegraph, embracing every broad field of Electrical Discovery and achievement, and especially the last great FIELD of the Atlantic Ocean.

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Invocation—The Amber-Sprite—Infancy of Science—Copernicus—Galileo—Newton—The Temple of Science—Electron's Trance—His Awakening—Electron Tortured—Attraction and Repulsion—Electron in Germany—The Electrical Machine—Electron Entrapped—The Leyden Jar—Franklin and his Kite—The Lightning Captured—The Kite in Europe—Franklin's Magic—The Thunder-Storm—The Thunderbolt—The Lightning Rod—The Northern Lights—The Arctic Aurora—Galvanism—Volta—Electron's Metamorphoses—Tale of a Tear—The Artificial Diamond—Shakespeare's Cliff—The Submarine Battery—The Telegraph Foreshadowed—The Electro-Magnetism—The Telegraph Realized—The Avenger of Blood—The Electric Fire-Alarm—The Electrotype—Cause of Cholera—Table Turnings—Ocean Telegraph—Conclusion. One Unique Volume, in Fancy Boards. Price 50 Cents. Sent by mail, *free of postage*, on receipt of price.

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ATLANTIC CABLE.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
NO 247 BROADWAY,
Take pleasure in informing their friends and the Public,
that they have secured a sufficient quantity of the
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to
supply all demands;
and, in order that every one may receive a souvenir of this—the most remarkable event of the age—and so that it shall not be cumbersome, we have mounted it up to be worn as Charms or Watch Keys.

In Brass..........for 15 cents each.
In Silver..........for 50 cents each.
In Gold..........for $1 50 to $5 each.

We suppose the reputation of our House is all the guarantee needed, when we assert that this Cable is the veritable one from on board the steamer *Niagara*. In addition to that, however, we have the documents to place the genuineness beyond question.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1858.

THE CURES ARE TOO GREAT!

Are too great! Are too great! The cures of the Magnetic Salve are too great! But not greater than the truth. Consult the witnesses. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., near Church-st., and by Druggists.

ENGLISH AND GERMAN DAMASKS.

Plain, Figured and Striped, all qualities and styles suitable for Curtains, Church Cushions, Lounges, &c., &c; the largest stock in the market, just received and for sale by SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway, near Franklin-st.

CARSON & HARD—WHOLESALE COMMISSION Paper Warehouse, No. 44 Beekman-st., offer to the trade generally the largest and most desirable stock of papers to be found in the United States. Buyers would do well to examine their stock before purchasing.
CARSON & HARD, No. 44 Beekman-st.

SPERRY'S TOWER CLOCKS—THE BEST timekeepers in the world, all sizes. Also watchmakers' mercurial pendulum regulators, No. 338 Broadway.

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For Pipes. For Pipes. For Pipes. For Pipes. For Pipes. For Pipes. For Pipes. For Pipes. For Pipes. For Pipes. For Pipes. For Pipes.

For Cigars. For Cigars. For Cigars. For Cigars. For Cigars. For Cigars. For Cigars. For Cigars. For Cigars. For Cigars. For Cigars. For Cigars.

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THE AMERICAN SMOKER
IS AN AROMATIC SMOKING TUBE,
adjusted for both Pipes and Cigars.
Strictly philosophical in principle, and very important
to the smoker, both as a LUXURY and
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC APPARATUS.

The moist sponge in the bulb effectually arrests the empyreumatic oil of the tobacco, which is a deadly poison, and, in a greater or less degree, injuriously affects the brain and digestive organs of every smoker.

This dangerous substance is taken up before it reaches the mouth by this contrivance, and the smoke being cooled by its contact with the wet sponge, passes on, laden with all the aroma and delicious flavor of the tobacco. A drop of cologne, or any other perfume, may be added to the moist sponge, producing any flavor the smoker may fancy.

Excepting the cumbrous Turkish water-jar, no contrivance for smoking approaches this little invention for its luxurious aromatic coolness and delightful medicinal results. Invalids even may smoke through these Tubes, not only with impunity, but in many diseases with decided curative effect.

A great number of physicians have testified to this fact, and in their daily practice are recommending them to their patients.

But to the man who smokes because he loves it—the Epicure, whose critically educated taste rejects the gross, and can be satisfied only with the best Havana—these Tubes will prove an invaluable acquisition, rendering as they do, an ordinary tobacco fully equal in flavor to the best Cuban or Latakia.

In using these tubes, the sponge should be kept clean—coffee or alcohol will thoroughly clean them, but a more convenient and ready way for most smokers will be to put the sponge between the folds of a newspaper, and put the heel of the boot upon it with a heavy pressure. Every time you commence a fresh smoke, dip the sponge in clean water and gently squeeze it out.

These articles may be had in any quantities at the factory, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort st.

A liberal discount to the trade.

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NOS. 326 AND 322 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF PEARL-ST.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
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Take pleasure in informing their customers and buyers generally throughout the country, that they are now prepared to offer one of the most

ELEGANT AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
AUTUMN GOODS
EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS COUNTRY.

Constant additions of desirable articles will be made by every steamer, and no pains will be spared to display an assortment of Goods, which for

BEAUTY, VARIETY AND CHEAPNESS,
CANNOT BE SURPASSED.
PRICES AS LOW
and
TERMS AS LIBERAL

as those of any other HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

Special attention is invited to the Departments of

HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES,

In which will be found every variety of articles usually kept by houses which devote themselves to those branches exclusively.

BALL, BLACK & CO.
SILVER WARE.

BALL, BLACK & CO. invite special attention to their stock of silver ware, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design surpassing any to be found in any house in the United States, *and of finer quality than is manufactured in any part of the world.*

OUR STANDARD of silver is............950-1,000 parts pure.
The English sterling silver is........925-1,000 parts pure.
The American and French coin is....900-1,000 parts pure.

Thus, it will be seen, that we give 50 parts purer than the American and French coin, and 25 parts purer than the English sterling. We manufacture our own silver ware, and, therefore, *guarantee* the quality, as above, which is the finest that can be made, *to be serviceable.*

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
No. 247 Broadway,
corner of Murray-st.

N. B.—We have on hand some silver ware, made of the old standard of American coin, which we will sell at reduced prices.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Have removed to the store
No. 355 Broadway,

formerly occupied by Messrs. J. Beck & Co., where, in connection with their present business, they will open, on Monday, Aug. 30, an extensive

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

consisting of fancy fabrics, silks, dress goods, embroideries, &c., &c., together with a full stock of staple articles adapted to family use.

Believing the extent and variety of their stock to be worthy of special attention, they would respectfully solicit purchasers to examine their extensive assortment.

THE CABLE ACROSS NASSAU-STREET.
CYRUS W. FIELD.
At ACKERMAN & MILLER'S old paint shop No. 101—
next to the *Herald* office.
PREPARE FOR THE COMING
PROCESSION AND ILLUMINATION.
FLAGS, BANNERS,
TRANSPARENCIES,
&c., &c., &c.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
NO. 37—MAIDEN-LANE—NO. 37.
Have now in store and are receiving from various steamers,
NOVELTIES IN
FANCY HAIR PINS, COMBS and CACHEPEIGNES,
BRACELETS, BROOCHES and NECKLACES,
SHAWL PINS, BELT BUCKLES and BELT CLASPS,
DRESS BUTTONS and DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,
which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices.

MEAT Tastes Like MEAT, FISH Tastes Like FISH, FRUIT Tastes Like FRUIT.

After a week or two in
the only Refrigerator,
WINSHIP'S!!!
THE COLD! THE DRY!! THE PURE!!
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
Manufacturers, No. 398 Broadway.

TIFFANY & CO.,
No. 550 Broadway, New-York,
announce that they have secured the entire balance of the
ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH SUBMARINE CABLE,
now on board the
U. S. STEAM FRIGATE NIAGARA.

In order to place it within the reach of all classes, and that every family in the United States may possess a specimen of this wonderful mechanical curiosity they propose to cut the cable into pieces of four inches in length, and mount them neatly with brass ferules.

Each piece will be accompanied with a copy-righted *fac simile* certificate of

CYRUS W. FIELD, ESQ.,

that it is cut from the genuine cable. Twenty miles of it have been actually submerged and taken up from the bottom of the ocean. This will be found sold in precisely the condition in which the great cable now lies in the bed of the Atlantic.

Orders will be received from dealers and others for not less than 100 pieces at a time, at $25 per hundred. Retail price, 50 cents each.

Each order must be accompanied by the money, in funds current in New York, as it will not be possible to open accounts. A register will be kept of the orders as they are received, which will be filled in turn, without favor or partiality.

A large portion of the specimens will be ready, it is expected, for delivery within a week.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1858.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEO. R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos 1, 3 and 5 Howard st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New York,

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College place, United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office at New-York.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.
An immense stock of
FRENCH CHINA,
embracing a complete variety of plain white and richly decorated.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
GAS FIXTURES,
of new and elegant designs, at a great reduction in price.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.
SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Beautiful patterns and low prices.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.
CLOCKS, BRONZES AND PARIAN STATUARY.
The best assortment ever offered in New-York.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At DAILEY & CO.'S, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
PATENT ICE PITCHERS.
Warranted to keep ice all day.
Plain Britannia, large size..........$4 50
Silver plated do..........8 50

THIRD EDITION OF PATENT ICE PITCHERS.

"The Dog Star rages;" the heat continues. The Ice Pitchers are pouring out the cooling draughts, and the people are pouring in to No. 6 Burling slip, for new supplies of them, which may be obtained, wholesale and retail, from LUCIUS HART.

SOLUBLE GLASS—MOST USEFUL PRESERVATIVE against fire, for documents, records as a varnish for wood and wall paper, element for artificial stone against rust or oxydation of metals, and an unsurpassed substitute for soap, dry, thick and thin liquid. Full directions by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane. N. B.—Best Cognac Oil, Extracts, Essences, Rum, Bourbon Whisky, etc.

PHELAN'S PATENT BILLIARD TABLES, with all the late improvements, always on hand and for sale at reasonable prices. Salesrooms Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory No. 63 Ann-st.

INSTRUCTION

MRS. WILLIAMES' French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

Circulars can be obtained at Roe, Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Stanford & Delisse's, No. 508 Broadway.

THE MISSES PALACHS Will reopen their French and English Boarding and Day School, at their new residence, No. 183 Fitzroy place, West 28th st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 55 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn. Madame NAPOLEON, a pupil of the Imperial School of St. Denis France formerly teacher of French, Italian, &c., at the Institute of Mrs Phelps and Mr. Streeter, Baltimore, has the honor to inform the public and the patrons of her school that her classes will be resumed on Sept. 6. Mme. NAPOLEON is assisted by the most competent teachers of English. The success which she has obtained by her method of imparting foreign languages leads her to hope that she may enjoy a continuance of the public favor. The French language is taught in such a manner as not to interfere in the least with the English branches. It has been proved by experience that her scholars have made as much progress in the English studies as those of any other school, and within one year they could speak the French language fluently. Mme. NAPOLEON has permission to refer to Mme. Candia, directress of one of the first institutions in the United States.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. A family boarding school under the charge of Mr. and Mrs Bolton will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1. This institution is delightfully located in one of the healthiest parts of the State, and surrounded by extensive and well shaded grounds. Competent teachers are employed in each department. The school is also supplied with extensive apparatus for lectures in chemistry &c., and being under the direction of trustees the building is rented so low that the terms can be afforded at very moderate rates. The village is very retired, 44 miles from New-York City, accessible via Harlem Railroad. Terms from $180 to $210 per year, according to age &c. For circulars, apply to Mr. JAS. BATES, No. 60 Wall-st.; ROST CARTER & BROS., No. 530 Broadway; Mr. ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway, or address the Principal, ROBERT BOLTON.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At their former residence, No. 70 Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st. Mesdames CHEGARAY and PREVOST respectfully inform the parents and guardians of their pupils and the public generally, that the above Institution will be reopened on WEDNESDAY Sept. 15. The Preparatory School, for pupils between the ages of 5 and 10 years, is now reorganized. Experience has fully convinced Mme. CHEGARAY of the advantages to be derived from this Department, as a means of preparing pupils of tender age for entrance into the higher classes of the institution.

HOME SCHOOL, NEW-ROCHELLE, WESTCHESTER CO. N. Y.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 1. English, mathematical and classical course, the French and German languages, together with piano and singing, thoroughly taught. Discipline parental, yet firm. For circulars, address Dr. E. A. SIKKER Principal, or call at Messrs. Thaddeus Davids & Co's, No. 127 William st., New York, where the Principal may usually be found every Saturday morning from 9 to 11.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars containing all necessary information and reference, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 15 next. Boarding and day school. Classics mathematics. English, Spanish and German languages, besides the French, which is the language of the school. There is a junior department. For details and references see circulars. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15. Pupils of each department, Primary, Academic and Collegiate, who would be advanced with their classes will be expected to be present at the opening, and to continue to the end of the year.

Circulars can be obtained at the Institute.

GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MADAME LE DUC'S—LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON, French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept 13. Apply for circulars at Mme. LE DUC'S, No. 264 West 23d-st.

References—Bishop POTTER, of New York; S. H. TYNG D. D., of New-York; A. D. GILLETTE D. D., of New York; JOHN C. APPLETON, New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, Nos. 32 and 30 West 15th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 9.

Mrs M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—Boarding and day school under the direction of Prof. F. B. MAURICE, A. M., No. 95 St. Mark's-place, New-York. French, English, Spanish and German languages: Classics, Commerce, Arts, Sciences. Two distinct departments. The classes will reopen on MONDAY Sept. 6. For details and references, see circulars, which may be had at the Institute.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter session will open Oct. 1. A few vacancies yet to be filled. Catalogues and circulars, containing full particulars, to be had at the bookstore of Messrs. B. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

REID & HOFFMANN.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—Private French and English Classical, Boarding and Day school with fine play-ground and gymnasium attached, Nos 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th av., near Madison-square. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys. Re-opens Sept. 6.

$120 A YEAR—PAYS THE BOARD AND TUITION of a gentleman or lady at the Hudson River Institute Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Term opens September 17.

The Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English school will open on MONDAY, Sept. 6, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street. Circulars may be had from Lockwood Son No. 411 Broadway; C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway, and T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway.

BLOOMFIELD INSTITUTE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—This institution, which has been in successful operation for twelve years, is open at all times for the reception of pupils. The most thorough instruction is given in every department.

The Rev. E. SEYMOUR, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 20 EAST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET—JAMES WEIR MASON.—Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at CARTER'S bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

MME. AESCHIMANN'S FRENCH BOARDING SCHOOL, No. 196 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J. Girls from 8 to 12 years old will receive maternal care, and the Elementary Principles of a good education. Annual session begins Sept. 7.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL resume its duties on the first Monday in September. Terms moderate, instruction thorough. No. 81 East 16th-st. Circulars, with references, at Shepard's bookstore, No. 152 Fulton st., and Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway.

THE REV. H. D. WARD AND MRS. WARD will reopen their French and English Institute for Young Ladies at No. 38 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., Sept 15. They request a prompt attendance of their pupils.

BEECHER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Lafayette av., third door east of Clinton-av., Brooklyn, will reopen Monday, Sept 6. Number limited. Accommodations for four additional boarding pupils.

S. C. BEECHER.

MRS. ORILL WILL BE PREPARED TO receive her pupils on Wednesday, Sept. 15, and hopes for their prompt attendance. Any communications addressed to Mrs. O. at her residence Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

MYSTIC HALL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Horseback riding, and salt water bathing. Application for admission, or catalogue, to be addressed to the Principal, MRS. T. P. SMITH, Boston Mass.

MRS MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 15. A punctual attendance is particularly desired.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Next session commences Oct. 7. For catalogues, just published, address C. V. SPEAR & J. R. BOYD, Principals.

MRS. COMBY'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies No. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., reopens on the 16th of September.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—ENTERING its 22d year, reopens its Primary Class and Commercial Department Sept. 6. For circulars, call at the University.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR OF MISS SPALDING'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 14. A prompt attendance at opening is requested.

MME. F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st. near 5th-av., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 14.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.—THIS SCHOOL FOR boys at Flushing, L. I., has been long established. The next session will begin Sept. 7. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD, Principal.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 1 West 24th-st., first door from 5th-av., reopens on Sept. 16.

MRS. MULLIGAN AND MISS ROBERTS' boarding and day school for young ladies, No 3 West 21st-st., will open after the Summer vacation, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISS S. A. SHEPARD'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 171 East 13th-st., on Monday, Sept 13, 1858.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA College, (No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.) will recommence on Sept. 1, at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 4 West 37th-st.

MISS BALLOWS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. GIBSON'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 38 Union-square, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MISSES ROHR'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 39 West 33d-st., near 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

INSTRUCTION

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE.
ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
No. 166 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal.
EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. B., Associate.

This School for young ladies will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13, with an able corps of teachers and every desirable facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education.

The Principal, as hitherto, will devote his entire time and attention to the actual instruction as well as supervision of his pupils.

Circulars and any further information will be furnished on applying, either personally or by letter, as above.

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young gentlemen, near Westchester N. Y. Mr. JOHN ROSENBERG Trinity College, Cambridge, receives into his family a limited number of boys, whom he prepares either for college or the counting-house. Strict attention paid to mind and manners. Circulars and information may be had from E. Haight, Esq., at the Bank of Commonwealth between 1 and 3. References may also be made to Wm Watson, Esq. Park-place; J. S. Petrie, Esq., ditto; J. Morrison, Esq., Manhattan Bank; the Rev. Mr. Jackson, Westchester, &c.

MADAME LE DUC'S—(LATE MADEMOISELLE A. A. FLOTRON,) French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open on Sept. 13. Apply for circulars at Mme LE DUC'S, No. 364 West 23d st.

References—Bishop POTTER, of New-York; S. H. TYNG, D. D., New-York; A. D. GILLETTE D. D., New-York; JOHN C. APPLETON, Esq. New-York, and many others if necessary. Terms very reasonable.

TRINITY SCHOOL.—NO. 481 WEST 14TH-ST., corner of 8th-av.—This school will reopen on the 6th of September with a full corps of experienced teachers. Circulars, with terms, &c., may be had of J. Sheard & Co., D. Appleton & Co., Roe Lockwood & Son, or at the school building. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., Rector, Late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM.—NO. 31 BIBLE house, Astor-place. The seventh year of this institution—a school for the complete instruction of boys in the art of study—will begin on Monday, Sept. 6. For admission, address Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, No. 762 Broadway. Circulars at APPLETON'S RANDOLPH'S and CROWEN'S.

MRS. STEUART'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, at No. 267 Jay-st., Brooklyn, will reopen Sept. 13. Circulars may be had of G. W. STOW, Esq., No. 37 Warren st.; and D. DANA, Jr., Esq., No. 381 Broadway, New-York City; or No. 267 Jay-st., after Sept. 1.

MISS L. VOGOLRUTH WILL OPEN A German and English Day and Boarding School on Sept. 1, at No. 58 West Warren st., Brooklyn L. I. For particulars and references see circulars, which may be obtained from Messrs. B. Westermann & Co., No. 290 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INSTITUTE, HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal.—This family boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will resume its duties on Monday, Sept. 6. Terms exceedingly moderate. For circulars address the Principal.

WANTED—A LADY, WITH TWO OR THREE young ladies, to board in a first-class house on 23d-st., where they will receive an excellent education, and have the choice of desirable rooms furnished or unfurnished. References required and given. Address A. B., Union-square Post Office.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 32 West Twenty-first st., between Fifth and Sixth-avenues; will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15th.

THE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY—HILL Side, Norwalk, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Terms $225 per year. For circulars and catalogues address the principal, MRS. LOUISA A. SMITH.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES SEDGWICK WILL OPEN their boarding and day school on the 15th of September.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED.—A LADY WHO CAN speak French fluently, and teach vocal and instrumental music, as governess in Louisiana; salary liberal and expenses. A gentleman as tutor in Mississippi, who can teach the piano ($600 and expenses.) A lady competent in vocal and piano music in a Seminary near the City, at a moderate salary. Other teachers wanted. Apply personally at the National Teachers' Institute, No. 289 Broadway, or address RICE & ANDREWS.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY OF THE highest respectability is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family residing South West or any part of the United States, as teacher of the English branches and music, or as music teacher only; would take the entire charge of one or two young children, or as companion to a lady. Address, for three days, MUSIC, Box No. 166, *Times* office.

SCHOOLS—PARENTS.—ONE WHO HAS JUST completed the regular course of study in Union Theological Seminary, New-York, desires to devote a part of his time as teacher in a school or as tutor in a family. Testimonials and reference given. Board in a nice family would be taken as part pay. A Presbyterian family preferred. Address EDUCATOR, Union Square Post Office.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, from Paris, who has been teaching for the last two years in this country, wishes a situation in a high school or a respectable private family; no objections to go South or West. Address, for three days, FRENCH TEACHER, No. 60 White-st., from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE school in this City, by a young lady who is competent to teach the English branches and French; also, music if required. References from her present employer. Address, for three days, A. B. C., Madison-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A LADY TO TEACH DRAWING, French and Music in a Southern Institution. A liberal salary will be given, and none but those thoroughly qualified need apply. Address TEACHER, care of Messrs CONVERSE, TODD & CO., No. 55 Warren-st., New-York.

A GRADUATE OF RUTGER'S COLLEGE, a thorough scholar, is open for an engagement as private tutor or in a select school; South preferred. Can teach French, German and the piano. Best reference given for character qualifications, &c. Refers to J. B. THOMPSON No. 411 Broadway.

TEACHER OF MUSIC WANTED—TO GO South, to teach in a seminary; a liberal salary given; good references required. None but those well qualified need apply. One who can teach the guitar and vocal music preferred. Inquire of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN, TEACHER OF MUSIC, is desirous of obtaining a class in a Young Ladies' Institution. For information, &c., apply personally, or by letter, at Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LOUIS', No. 769 Broadway, for Mr. W., or at 144 Waverley-place.

TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as assistant in a private school or seminary; is capable of teaching the English branches, algebra and Latin. References given. Address stating salary, &c., Box No. 312 Post-Office, Stratford, Conn.

MUSICAL.

A SOPRANO SINGER WOULD LIKE A situation in a choir where there is a good organ, a fine organist and salary not less than $300. Address E. NORTON, Brooklyn Post-Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools

This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America: Mlle. Wellis, Liszt, Gottschalk, Vilanova, &c., &c.

Price, $160, $225, $250, $300 and $375.

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 51 Dey-st.

Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.

Just Published:

A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS HAVING removed to their new warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, corner 4th-st.,) are prepared to offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of grand, parlor-grand, square and upright piano-fortes, manufactured expressly for this City, finished in various styles of cases and at prices which cannot fail to please. Piano-fortes made to order, to suit any style of furniture, and all instruments warranted to give entire satisfaction. Piano-fortes to rent upon the most favorable terms.

$325.—FOR SALE AT NO. 86 WEST 47th-street, near 6th av., a most magnificent 7 octave, rosewood pianoforte and stool, cabinet finished in exquisite style, double round corners, elaborate carvings, pearl keys, carved legs, rich powerful tone, city makers of the highest celebrity, with full warrantee, nearly new and a bargain. Can be seen day or evening, for four days. Shipping facilities afforded, if required. N. B.—An object will be made for cash.

GREAT CHANCE.—MAGNIFICENT GRAND (diagonal) 7 octave carved rosewood piano; four round corners, rich, full tone; made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $600; been used a few months; will be sold at a great bargain, for cash; inquire No. 141 9th-st.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, NO. 421 Broome st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

ALBERT WEBER, MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st., will sell several magnificent new seven octave Pianos, warranted, if applied for immediately, at very great bargains. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano forte Manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of Instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The Regular Monthly meeting of this Association will be held at Onderdonk's Hall No. 405 Grand-st., on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

E. ELLIOT, President.

HENRY A. SMITH, } Secretaries.
HENRY C. BOYD,

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY OCCUPYING A PLEASANT modern house offer to married or single gentlemen the second floor of same, consisting of a very large front room and a suite of back rooms, with every appointment for comfort and convenience. Apply at No. 109 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEVER BEFORE having taken boarders will now be glad to find a gentleman and wife, and two single gentlemen, who will pay liberally for a pleasant home; partial board for the gentlemen. Address Box No. 496 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—VERY PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to let to single gentlemen, with or without partial board in a private family; gas and bath in the house; references exchanged, at No 66 Amity st.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY.—Rooms for gentlemen and their wives, also for single gentlemen. E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman, wife, child, (2½ years old) and servant; breakfast only for gentleman; also, if accommodations, for a lady friend, with occasional board for gentleman; will require furnished rooms on second floor with bedroom adjoining, front also back room; convenient to the cars; terms for which not to exceed $50 to $60 per month; house well shaded with large yard. Address K., Box No. 203, *Times* Office, with full particulars.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO VERY PLEASANT rooms with board and liberal closet room, easy of access to Fulton and Wall sts Ferries. References can be given. Location near the Heights, No. 132 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be obtained at No. 6 Willow st., within five minutes walk of Fulton and Wall st. ferries. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neat apartments, furnished or unfurnished, in a quiet family, between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Inquire at No 54 Willow-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A parlor and bedroom on the second floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife in a family where there are few boarders, at No. 38 Willow st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—THREE OR FOUR gentlemen or a gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 73 West Warren-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS with board at No. 266 Hicks-st., near Atlantic and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 15th-st., near Union Square. Also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, LIVING IN splendid style, and well, a little above Madison-square, between Broadway and 5th av., the very best part of the City, would add a gentleman and wife or family to their number, and make them a home that can be called a home even in boarding; or would rent the house; rent about $2,000. Address A HOME, Box No. 150 *Times* Office with name, or no interview.

WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. A fine suit of rooms, two large and one small, on the second floor, furnished only with carpets and gas-fixtures, bath and all accommodations on same floor; neighborhood 33d-st. and 5th-av. The rooms will not be let singly. Address box No. 2,179 Post Office.

DELIGHTFUL LOCATION.—PLEASANT rooms in a private family convenient to Broadway furnished or unfurnished; house with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 72 2d-av.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM AND TWO hall rooms may be had with permanent board in a private family in West 19th st.; references required and given. Address Y. O. A., Box No. 200, *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WHERE THERE are no other boarders, can accommodate a gentleman with a very pleasant room and partial board. Address PACIFIC, Brooklyn Box No. 152 *Times* office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR SEVERAL SINGLE gentlemen. Apply to CHAS. W. POLMAN, Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st., near 3d-av., from 7 to 11 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—ABOUT SEPT. 23, TWO OR THREE rooms with board not below 14th-st. References exchanged. Address, immediately, BONUS, Box No. 161 *Times* office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHOUT board, at No. 68 Murray-st.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKLYN Heights midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer or Winter residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WAVERLEY HOUSE, MADISON, MORRIS CO., N. J.—This house has been remodeled and newly furnished, and is now open for the reception of Summer boarders. Also parties on pleasure, (sleighriding parties, &c.,) will find immediate accommodations at all times, at short notice.

S. D. HUNTING, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARDING.—WHITE HOUSE, Little Silver, Shrewsbury, N. J.; landing either at Red Bank, North River, or Little Silver, South River. This house is situated on the South River, Shrewsbury, fronting the sea. There are extensive grounds belonging to the house. Safe bathing for ladies and children.

EDWIN T. BENNET, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD AT CLAVERACK, Columbia County, New-York. Buildings and grounds pleasant, commanding one of the finest views in the world. Terms from $4 to $6 a week. Address R. C. FLACK.

BEST COUNTRY BOARD.—NEAR NEW HAMBURG.—Rooms elegant, scenery beautiful, accessible; best living and fruits. Reasonable. Circulars, particulars, &c., No. 25 Amity, and COCKROFT'S, No. 13 Exchange.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, A DIAMOND BREASTPIN, single stone, worth about $700; it was attached to a small chain and another small pin, with three small diamonds; it was set in black and gold; it was lost on the cars from Saratoga to Troy, or on the steamer *Francis Skiddy*. This reward will be given and no questions asked. Jewelers and pawnbrokers will be on their guard. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

LOST—A NEW SOLE-LEATHER TRUNK, CANVAS cover, plainly marked on the end W. B. T., Tipton, Iowa, on the route between Chicago and Albany; supposed to have been mis-checked at Suspension Bridge, on the 5th inst. A liberal reward will be given for its return to the owner, or such information as will lead to its recovery. Address WILLIAM H. TUTHILL, No. 310 Madison st., New York, until the 28th inst., and after that time at Tipton, Cedar county, Iowa.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, A MEMORANDUM Book with the subscriber's name therein, containing the following notes: Four notes of Thomas Playford, for about $180 each against the negotiation of which others are hereby cautioned, and several other papers, all of which are of no value to any one but the subscriber. The above reward will be paid at the *Times* Office, or by GEO. C. BYRNE, No. 43 Hanson House, 206 West st.

$50 REWARD.—LOST—ON THE EVENING of the 18th inst., in going from Atlantic-st. through Court and Fulton sts. to Sands-st., Brooklyn. A GOLD LEVER WATCH, valued by the owner as a family relic. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner and the above reward by leaving it at No. 51 Liberty st., Room No. 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A STEAM-ENGINE, BOILERS, &C.,
FOR SALE.

A 15 horse steam-engine, with two cylinder boilers, 31 feet long and 28 in. diameter, belting and running gear complete. Also, one of Hoe's 4-feet rotary blowers, and a 2-feet foundry cupola, with 40-feet smoke-stack, all complete and as good as new. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply to R. D. ANDERSON & CO., No. 33 Pine-st., basement.

PATENT COTTON TWINES.
3,000 bales Sloats,
1,200 bales Congress,
600 bales Warners,
2,000 bales "C." Candle Wick, for sale by
DAWLEY & FURMAN, No. 26 Cortlandt-st.

DOORS, SASHES AND BLINDS,
Made in the best manner, of the very best material, and on short notice, by
CHARLES WHITLOCK, No. 144 Grand-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE—By the New York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers; about 33 miles of superior quality, large size submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper & Company of London. For particulars inquire of R. W. LOWBER, Secretary, No. 61 Wall-st.

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL CAN NOW BE SEEN running daily at the Tribune Buildings, store No. 7 Spruce st., New-York. We invite farmers, dealers, and those engaged in the Cuban, South American California and Southern and Western trade to call and see it.

N. B.—For sale, best quality unbolted Wheat Flour and Wheat Grist, fresh ground every day.

FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF FIRST-RATE SAIL boats, 20, 23, 28, and 30 feet respectively. Parties wishing to purchase a good and fast boat would do well to call and examine them as such a chance seldom offers. SMEDLEY & BALMANN'S Club house, foot of Court-st., Gowanus, Brooklyn.

NEWBURG HAS ACCEPTED AGAINST NEW-YORK.—The FRANK G. WOOD, of Newburg, rows against the DAN BRYANT, on MONDAY the 30th inst., from H. Burn's Nautilus Hall, Staten Island, for a purse of $100, and a whip given by H. BURNS, the proprietor. Race to take place at 2 P. M.

ALLSOPP'S CELEBRATED EAST INDIA Tonic Pale Ale, for sale in three and five gallon kegs, by G. E. MENDUM, No. 18 Wall-st. Samples on draught in the finest possible condition.

$4.50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER-PROOF Sewed Boots now ready at JONES', No. 10 Ann-st. Also, those $3.50 double-sole peg boots, warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MUSIC.—BALMORAL SCHOTTISCH, by W. H. Brown, with splendid lithograph, 50c. Le Crepuscule, minuet, 30c. Leviathan Galop, D. Albert, with lithograph, 40c. Pearls and Diamonds Mazourka, Tenel, 25c. Fairy Minuet, Lysberg, 25c. North Star Quadrilles, Strauss, 30c., just published. Send by mail, post age free. Fifty pianos and melodeons to let.

S. T. GORDON, No. 706 Broadway, near 4th-st.

NEW MUSIC.—THE "PALACE GARDEN SINGING-Bird Polka," by Baker, with splendid vignette of the Garden; price 40 cents. The "Swinging Schottische" by Gull, with a beautiful vignette of three children in a swing; 35 cents. Both are played at the Palace Garden by Baker's orchestra, with great applause. Just published by HORACE WATERS, agent, 333 Broadway.

TO LET

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO FOUR STORY houses and stores, Nos. 104 and 106 Bowery, in excellent condition, containing some twenty-five rooms, and well adapted for a small hotel or large boarding house, having a dining-room 18 by 95 feet. Apply to J. HUSSON, No. 116 William-st., or to J. R. HUSSON, No. 6 John-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENT basement house No. 85 7th-av., cor. 13th-st.; rent moderate; location and neighborhood unexceptionable. Also, for sale, the furniture, which is in good order and nearly new. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 59 Dey-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE HOTEL KNOWN AS THE JULIEN Hotel, situated in Washington place, corner of Mercer-st., and within one hundred feet of Broadway. This house having been put in first rate order will be leased for a term of years to a responsible party. Apply to M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A SUIT OF five rooms being the entire third floor in a nice house near West 23d st., having range, gas, bath, water closet, and other privilege; rent reasonable. Good reference required. Apply at No. 95 10th av., second floor.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF STORE NO. 385 Broadway, (three rooms,) known as CHAMBERS' PIANO ROOMS. Apply to T. H. CHAMBERS' Piano Warerooms, Bible House, Astor-place, 8th-st. and 4th-av.

HOUSE TO LET—SITUATED IN TROY-STREET, between 4th-st. and Greenwich-av., east side; Croton water and gas throughout the house; bath tub, water closet, &c. The oil cloths in the halls and basement story, together with 8 tons coal can be purchased if desired. Rent from Oct. 1 to May 1, 1859, $300. For further particulars, inquire at the drug store No. 208 6th-av., corner of 16th st.

A LARGE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house to let, near Broadway, containing 36 rooms, nearly filled with first-class permanent boarders; monthly receipts about $1,400, the house is in perfect order, handsomely furnished throughout with the entire furniture, as it is for sale at a sacrifice. Possession immediately. Apply to B. W. RICHARDS, No 307 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT—TO A good and responsible tenant only. A first-class very convenient and full furnished house on West 22d st., location one of the best in the City. The house is four stories brown-stone front, with large rooms and every convenience; in excellent order and nearly new. Apply at No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 4, second story.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT VERY LOW rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Buildings fitted up with every convenience and engines one thousand horse power. Apply to AUG. PURDY, Comptroller's Office, or on the premises.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE, A BROWN STONE house and lot, No. 86 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; lot 25x100. The house contains all modern improvements—bath, gas, speaking tubes, portable tubs, hot and cold water, range, &c.; street fully improved; three story fifteen rooms, built in the best manner and in the best order; 9th house from 6th-av. in the block of twenty and opposite thirty brown stone houses; one of the most beautiful locations in the city, being in close proximity to Columbia College grounds; occupied by the owner; the yard is beautifully laid out with ornamental flowers, fountain, plants, shrubbery &c. Gas fixtures, carpets and oil cloths, which are new and best quality, can be purchased low if desired and possession given when purchased. Price $6,500, half cash and balance on mortgage. No agents need apply. Can be seen from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M., till sold.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID residence at Port Washington, N. J. A fine farm of 73 acres, good buildings, &c., at Spotswood, N. J. A farm of 50 acres, at New Rochelle, Westchester County.

A large house with 8 lots of ground beautifully laid out, Putnam and Grand avs., Brooklyn.
One lot on 5th-av., near 50th st.
One lot on 5th st., 100 feet east of 5th-av.
Lots on Broadway, corner 54th st.
Lot on 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., with other well-located property in growing portions of the City.
Apply at the Office of *Porter's Spirit of the Times*, No. 346 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A PRETTY HOUSE and beautiful garden for $7,000, replete with domestic convenience. A two story brick house, substantially built for the owner's use, with grates, kitchen range, force pump, and splendid water elegant gas fixtures in all the rooms and entries, enclosed piazza, with gas, charming garden comprising four lots, flowers and fruits, grape arbor and greenhouse, all in first-rate condition. Terms accommodating. The Greenwood cars pass every five minutes along the 3d av., Brooklyn, within one block of the premises. Apply to BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM IN Westchester County preferred, or in the interior of the State, a new, first-class modern house, brown stone front, four stories high 25 feet by 55, situated in 28th st., between 8th and 9th avs. The house contains all modern improvements, and every qualification desired. Immediate possession given. Inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., or address him at Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO TWO-story and basement cottages with brick fronts Nos. 9 and 13 East Baltic, near Court st. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

FOR SALE—AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY, the Homestead of the late Gen. John R. Van Wyck, with 80 acres choicest land, 8 miles from the village, 2½ from the village. The buildings consist of an old-fashioned stone mansion, 45 by 37 feet, with frame wing 30 by 25 feet, surrounded by fine old locusts; barns, wagon-house, ice house, &c., all in good repair; fences and land in excellent condition; abundance and variety of fruit trees and garden fruits. The farm is bounded on one side by a large brook abounding in fish, and is unsurpassed for quiet beauty and healthfulness. Has been in the family over 150 years. Reference to HARRIS WILSON, Attorney and Counselor, Bank of Commerce Building, or to ALFRED VAN WYCK, on the premises.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT FOR RENT.—Will be leased to a suitable tenant, for one or more years, a beautiful residence in the village of Flushing, L. I. The dwelling is a large two-story double-house with a wing attached; the grounds are ample and richly ornamented, containing large gardens, lawns &c., with a good barn, carriage house, work shop, hennery, ice-house and, in fact, all the surroundings of a first-class private residence. The furniture will also be let with the place. Its particular attractions as to location, healthiness &c., must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire at No. 7 Wall-st., over St. Nicholas Bank room No. 4.

FOR SALE—(WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNITURE) a beautiful country residence, with one and a half acres of ground, tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees, garden in a high state of cultivation, situated in the remarkably healthy village of Pleasantville, Westchester County, about half a mile from the dépôt of the Harlem Railroad, and one and a half hours from the City. The house is large and commodious, with barn, &c., suitable for a private family, boarding-house or school. Will be sold cheap and possession given immediately. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION ON THE Shrewsbury River, two miles below Red Bank, suitable for a boarding place. Inquire of Mrs. CHANDLER, on the premises, or the captains of the Shrewsbury steamboats.

FARMS FOR SALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FARM OF the late WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., near Bedford Station on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 121 acres, well divided for farming purposes. Nearly 40 tons of hay have been cut from the farm the present year. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook. On the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c. Also, three apple orchards. To any one desirous of engaging in farming pursuits the above presents rare inducements. Inquire of THOMAS WILLIAMSON, No. 27 Chambers-st., New York; FERRIS LYON, near the premises, or of the undersigned at Bedford.

A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

FARMS FOR SALE—IN AND NEAR THE VILLAGE of Madison, several very good farms from 12 acres to 200 acres. These are good farms and in good condition; one beautiful one, 40 acres only 10 minutes' walk from the dépôt, abounds in fruit of all kinds, fine garden, beautiful lawn of trees all around the house; good house and outbuildings, ice house, &c., and is worthy of any gentleman who desires a country residence; one large three story house and four acres of land; the house is large and convenient; fruit, shade and large garden, &c., near the dépôt. For information, inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, near the dépôt.

A GOOD SITE FOR A MARKET GARDEN IN NEW JERSEY.—About 18 acres of land on the North River, opposite 51st st., New-York, known as Dees' Point, will be rented to a market gardener. The land is good with buildings and fruit trees on the ground. Accessible by land or water, being only about two miles from Hoboken. Apply to JAS. BROWN, No. 59 Wall-st.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY A SMALL FARM OF 10 TO 20 acres, with fair buildings and improvements. Location must be high and healthy, within one hour from New-York. Eastern slope of mountain between West Bloomfield and South Orange preferred. Payment in first rate new dwelling-house in Newark, five minutes from dépôt, or selected Wisconsin farming lands. Address B. C. S., Newark Post-Office.

EXCURSIONS.

OCEAN FISHING.—THE STEAMER HUNTRESS, Capt. OTIS F. MORRELL will make an Excursion to the Cholera Banks on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, leaving foot of Jackson-st. at 6 o'clock; Peck slip at 6½; and Pier No. 4, N. R., at 7. A. BANKER, manager.

Refreshments and bait furnished on board. Should the weather prove unfavorable, it will take place the first fair day after. Tickets $1.

EXCURSIONS TO ELIZABETHPORT, N. J.—The steamboats RED JACKET, WYOMING or KILL VAN KULL leave Pier No. 2 North River, daily (Sundays excepted,) at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Elizabethport at 6:30 A. M., 8:45 A. M., 2:15 and 6:20 P. M. Tickets to go and return the same day, 30 cents; to Elizabeth City 10 cents additional.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—TO NORWALK, FARE 25 CENTS.—Landing at City Island, David's Island and New-Rochelle, fare 20 cents; Rocky Neck, 25 cents. The steamer CATILINE, EVERY MORNING at 8 o'clock, (Sundays excepted,) from Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 29 East River.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW AND FAST STEAMERS MASSACHUSETTS, STEVENS, and LOCKWOOD, with barges, for charter to lodges, &c. Apply to JOSEPH T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., cor. Pine.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

WANTED—THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF the New York *Times* to complete a file: Nos. 1, 1,235, 1,543, 1,548, 1,792, 1,934 and 2,010. A liberal price will be paid. Address A. W., Box No. 165, *Times* Office.

FOR EUROPE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage........[illegible]
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........[illegible]
Second Cabin Passage........[illegible]

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, July 28.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves New York We'day, Aug. 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Aug. 18.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 25.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New York Wed'ay, Sept. 15.
EUROPA, Leitch leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Sept. 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE VANDERBILT EUROPEAN LINE of steamships between New York, Southampton, Havre and Bremen, will sail as follows, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS:

New York for Southampton and Havre.	From Havre and Southampton for New York.
NORTH STAR, Sat. Sept. 11	WEDNESDAY ...Sept. 29
VANDERBILT, Sat. Sept. 25	WEDNESDAY ...Oct. 13

From New York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.		Bremen for Southampton	Havre and Southampton for New York.
ARIEL	Sept. 4	Oct. 2	Oct. 6.
NORTHERN LIGHT	Oct. 2	Oct. 30	Nov. 3.

These steamships have water tight compartments, and carry able surgeons.

Price of passage per Vanderbilt: 1st cabin $100 and $120; 2d cabin $60; and per North Star, Northern Light and Ariel—1st cabin, $80, 2d cabin, $50; 3d cabin, $30.

Certificates issued for passage from Europe.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

D. TORRANCE, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.—The shortest sea passage between America and Europe. This line is composed of powerful paddle wheel steamships, of which the INDIAN EMPIRE, the PRINCE ALBERT and the AMERICAN EMPIRE are now running. The next departure from New-York (to be followed by others in the line about every two weeks) will be the PRINCE ALBERT, SATURDAY Aug. 21, direct for Galway.

Passengers will have a free ticket by the usual Railroad routes from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain.

First-class $90; second class $50; third-class, $30. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to Galway. For passage, freight and other particulars, apply to

WM. A. SALE & CO., No. 46 South-st.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18 at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage apply to

WM. S. DRAYTON, agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON and sail Oct. 16.

STEAM FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—THE first-class screw-steamship GREAT BRITAIN, JOHN GRAY, Commander, will be dispatched from New-York for Liverpool direct on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25.

The first-class state-rooms and dining-room for Cabin passengers are in the spacious poop, and are fitted up with every convenience of baths, closets &c.

Rate of passage $75, without wines and liquors, which are to be had on board.

Third-class passengers will be taken at $30 each, and provided with a liberal supply of good and well-cooked provisions, and ample accommodations.

Freights will be taken at the current rates.

For freight and cabin passage apply to
RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.
For third-class passage apply to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st.

NOTICE.—STEAMER GREAT BRITAIN, GRAY, Master, for Liverpool, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M. Passengers not on board at the time she leaves her wharf, at 9 A. M. will be taken off by tug boat at 2 P. M. from Pier No. 39 North River, foot Vestry-st. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be put on board the day before, marked "below." All bills against the ship must be left at the office, in duplicate, before Tuesday evening. Letter bags will close at Kenyon's and the Merchants' Exchange at 1½ P. M. RICHARD IRVIN & CO., No. 98 Front-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Wednesday, Sept. 8, at 12 noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, ———, at 12 noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport laws and instructions of France issued with each passport.

N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

STEAMBOATS.

AUGUST. FARE 25 CENTS. 1858.

From New-York

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT.
Highlands Ocean House, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank.
The new and splendid steamer
HIGHLAND LIGHT,
Captain H. B. PARKER,
In connection with the
LAURA,
Will run as follows from foot of Robinson st. Pier, North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.
Tuesday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M., for P. B. and R. B.
Wednesday, Aug. 25, 3 P. M., for P. B. and R. B.
LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 24, 5 A. M., from R. B. and P. B.
Wednesday, Aug. 25, 8½ A. M., from R. B. and P. B.
Thursday, Aug. 26, 9 A. M., from P. B. and R. B.

NELSON TAYLOR'S Squan Line of Stages will connect with the Boats at Red Bank, only on their trips to Red Bank.

Time Tables can always be had of W. C. LEMON, No. 122 Broadway, and BESSON & BROWER, 179 West-st.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch direct, Red Bank and intermediate landings. The favorite steamer OCEAN WAVE will leave as follows from pier foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 24, 7½ A.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 24, 3 P.M.
Wednes'y, Aug. 25, 7½ A.M.	Wednes'y, Aug 25, 3 P.M.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, Ocean House, Long Branch, Little Silver and Ocean Port. The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday, Aug 24, 3½ P.M.	Tuesday, Aug. 24, 8 A.M.
Wed'day, Aug 25, 3½ P.M.	Wed'day, Aug. 25, 8½ A.M.

This boat will stop at Pleasure Bay every morning one half hour later than the time of leaving Ocean Port. Nelson Taylor's Squan line of stages connect with this boat.

FARE 25 CENTS.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH DIRECT, HIGHLANDS OCEAN HOUSE, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK. The new and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run as follows, from Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK, FOOT ROBINSON ST.	LEAVE RED BANK AND PLEASURE BAY.
Tuesday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 24, 8 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 25, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 25, 8½ A. M.
	Thursday, Aug. 26, 9 A. M.

The steamer LEADER connects with this boat for Pleasure Bay, Atlantic Dock, and Branch Port, without charge. Kerr's Express by this line.

Elias Haight's stages for Squan; also stages to all parts of the country.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT
FOR
HUNTINGTON, NORTHPORT, STONY BROOK AND PORT JEFFERSON.

The favorite and staunch steamer GOLDEN GATE, Capt. S. BLAKEMAN, will leave New-York from Catharine Market-slip for the above places on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock A. M. Returning, will leave Port Jefferson Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M., Stony Brook at 9, Northport at 11, East Neck Dock at 11½. Stages will connect at all the places. Meals on board. J. POST, Agent, No. 23 South st.

FARE REDUCED.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, SNEDEN'S, NYACK, ROCKLAND LAKE AND HAVERSTRAW.—The beautiful new steamboat JOHN FARON, Capt. BLANCH, leaves Chambers st. Pier daily at 3 o'clock. Returning every morning, leaves Haverstraw at 6 o'clock, Rockland Lake at 6:20, Nyack 6:45; Snedens, 7:10; Yonkers, 8 o'clock. Touching at Amos st. each way. Fare to Yonkers, 10c.; Nyack 20c.; Rockland Lake 25c.; Haverstraw 30c. This boat connects with stages, at Snedens for Tappan, at Nyack for Clarksville and New City; at Haverstraw for Garnerville and North Haverstraw. N. B.—The JOHN FARON is fitted with Blanchard's celebrated Patent Steam Boiler, from which cinders and smoke do not escape.

FARE TO NEW-HAVEN, 50 CENTS—BERTHS FREE.—The steamer ELM CITY will leave Peck slip every day at 3 P. M. The TRAVELER every night at 11. The GRANITE STATE for Hartford every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Freight forwarded by New Haven Steamers and Railroad to Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada.

FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.
RICHARD PECK,
Agent New-Haven Steamer Co.

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat AURORA, Capt. ANNING SMITH, will run daily, leaving West 10th-st. (Amos st.) at 9½, 12¼, and 3¼ o'clock; Spring st. at 9¾, 12½, and 3½ o'clock, and Pier No. 4 North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves the Island at 11, 2, and 6¼ o'clock, touching at Fort Hamilton each way. Fare for the excursion, 25 cents.

KEYPORT, CLIFFWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—Fare 25 cents. The steamer UNION, Capt. D. C. HEALY, will run hereafter as follows: Leaving Murray-st. at 6 A. M.; returning, leave Keyport at 3 P. M. Sundays excepted, touching at Cliffwood each way, and connecting with stages at Keyport to Middletown Point and Mount Pleasant.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER METAMORA, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from Pier foot of Jay st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from foot of Murray-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

FOUND—A STRAY MILCH COW; PROVE PROPERTY, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES A. SMALL, No. 16 East 31st st.

RAILROADS

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, May 17, 1858:

Trains leave the Depot corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all stations.
Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at:
8:10 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
8:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at, and all stations North of, Williams Bridge.
11 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:40 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
Returning, leave Chatham Four Corners:
12:50 P. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge, White Plains, and all stations North.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st. *via* Pierpont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MORAN, President.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD Company have earnestly endeavored during the past ten months to establish and maintain uniform and remunerative rates of traffic by the four great lines which connect the Atlantic cities and the West. Having failed in this, and believing it to be injudicious and improper to influence traffic by the issue of free passes, by the employment of runners and solicitors or by any other underhanded means, the Company, rather than resort to such means, have determined to reduce the fares on and after Monday next, 14th inst., as follows: between
New-York and Dunkirk, to........[illegible]
New-York and Buffalo, to........[illegible]
New-York and Niagara Falls, or Suspension Bridge, to........[illegible]

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 26, 1858. Leave New York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M. and 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM June 21, 1858, trains will leave Chambers st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.; Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and [illegible] P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry 6:30 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 6:45 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M., [illegible] 4:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs Ferry trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and [illegible] P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and [illegible] 8:15 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

ONLY DIRECT ROUTE FOR BUDD'S Lake, Schooley's Mountain and Lake Hopatcong, over a smooth pleasant road, and but three miles of staging to either point. Comfortable stages will be in attendance on arrival of the 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains from New-York.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 5:10 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and [illegible] 3:30 P. M., making all the stops.

J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, as follows:

For Greenport at 10 A. M., daily, and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.

For River Head, daily, at 3:30 P. M.; express to Jerusalem.

Sunday Milk Trains leave South Ferry for Greenport at 9 A. M., arriving at 2 P. M.; returning, leave Greenport at 4 P. M., reach Brooklyn at 9 P. M.

For other trains, see *Express, Evening Post*, Brooklyn papers and large bills.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. A train from New York, fare $2 25. New Jersey accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, 6:35, 7:50 [illegible] A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at [illegible] and 10 A. M. and 1, 4 and 6 P. M., exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary.

N. B.—Pic-nic and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-YORK CITY EXPRESS—FOR THE prompt delivery of baggage, packages, parcels, &c., to and from any part of the City below 40th st. Send in your orders. Delivery twice a day (12 M. and 5 P. M.) from the principal office, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane basement.) JOS. N. KING, Proprietor.

FOR NEW-CALEDONIA.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND FRASER'S RIVER.

The A 1 splendid clipper
VICKERY
is now loading for San Francisco and Port Townsend, Fraser's River, and will positively sail Sept. 1, having elegant and spacious accommodations for passengers, will take a few by applying immediately.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
To San Francisco, in 1st saloon cabin........[illegible]
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 1st saloon cabin........[illegible]
To San Francisco, in 2d cabin........[illegible]
To Port Townsend, Fraser's River, 2d cabin........[illegible]
To San Francisco, in steerage........[illegible]

For freight and passage, inquire of
L. B. SIMPSON,
No. 19 Beaver-st.,
or on board, Pier No. 6, North River.

FOR AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA—"KANGAROO LINE."—SECOND CABIN PASSAGE ONLY $75.—The splendid medium clipper bark

PATREA, 1,000 tons burden,

will sail for Melbourne direct, in September. Has elegant and unsurpassed accommodations. Apply on board, Pier No. 13 East River, near foot Wall-st., or to MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on THURSDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 4, N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24. New York to Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
U. S. Mail Line of Side-wheel Steamships.
THROUGH IN 48 HOURS
Steamships
COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY.
NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. ADAMS.
MARION, Capt. FOSTER.

The Agents of this Line request shippers to take notice, that one of the above steamers will positively be dispatched for Charleston from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris st., EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock; and, as soon as circumstances will admit, the Semi-monthly trips will be resumed.

Freight, Six Cents per foot.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway,
Corner Morris-st.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier [illegible] North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg, and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage $20. Deck $6. The magnificent and fast side-wheel steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co. No. 29 Broadway. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will succeed on SATURDAY, Sept. 4. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The Adams' Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, J. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 28, at 4 o'clock precisely. Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets to Macon, $21; Montgomery, $26; Atlanta, $23; Columbus, $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Mobile, $35; New-Orleans, $39. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON.—THE NEW AND FIRST class screw steamship ATLANTA, Capt. L. [illegible]field, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 6 P. M. Freight 5 cents per foot. Cabin Passage, with superior accommodations, $15. Insurance ¾ per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $7,738,638 49
Average amount of Specie.......... 2,743,069 86
Average amount of Circulation.......... 233,816 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 7,041,624 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. Oakley, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.......$972,279 00
Average amount of Specie.......... 82,337 00
Average amount of Circulation.......... 92,319 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 541,460 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. Tooker, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..... $556,434 00
Average amount of Specie.......... 63,187 00
Average amount of Circulation.......... 96,269 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 293,975 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George D. Arthur, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $6,779,979 26
Average amount of Specie.......... 2,647,938 28
Notes Late Bank of America...... $21,846 }
Average amount of Circulation...... 75,627 } 97,473 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 7,453,532 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. L. Jenkins, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier.
Affirmed before me this 23d day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$12,837,700 14
Average amount of Specie.......... 2,728,404 04
Average amount of Circulation.......... 1,975 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 8,115,470 01
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Henry F. Vail, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,014,401 62
Average amount of Specie.......... 180,357 65
Average amount of Circulation.......... 96,103 33
Average amount of Deposits.......... 918,545 29
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George Ellis, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $4,327,490 10
Average amount of Specie.......... 961,893 07
Average amount of Circulation.......... 317,384 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 3,680,153 78
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm B. Meeker Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Reeves E. Selmes, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,675,874 47
Average amount of Specie.......... 222,509 88
Average amount of Circulation.......... 72,036 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 1,397,488 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Isaac Seymour, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.......$4,541,927 46
Average amount of Specie.......... 832,033 10
Average amount of Circulation.......... 183,030 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 4,183,805 12
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. T. Soutter, President of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. T SOUTTER, President.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,538,377 74
Average amount of Specie.......... 1,903,898 45
Average amount of Circulation.......... 267,117 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 4,122,404 74
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Geo. W. Duer, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,284,343 86
Average amount of Specie.......... 351,564 21
Average amount of Circulation.......... 222,534 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 1,800,888 29
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, John L. Everitt, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Mathias Banta, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts........$352,422 21
Average amount of Specie.......... 40,501 12
Average amount of Circulation.......... 104,378 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 297,656 76
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Eldredge, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d of August, 1858.
E. Stephenson, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,481,373 63
Average amount of Specie.......... 380,619 72
Average amount of Circulation.......... 178,455 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 1,193,310 44
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Benedict Lewis, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Benjamin J. Pentz, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$541,434 19
Average amount of Specie.......... 64,356 96
Average amount of Circulation.......... 94,318 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 300,330 26
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. Schreiner, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Calvin Smith, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,067,937 06
Average amount of Specie.......... 1,015,349 00
Average amount of Circulation.......... 274,142 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 2,575,905 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. Williams, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
J. O. Harger, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...... $691,898 13
Average amount of Specie.......... 88,019 24
Average amount of Circulation.......... 141,430 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 517,736 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. Comstock, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
A. M. Eagleson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $2,216,444 33
Average amount of Specie.......... 448,749 54
Average amount of Circulation.......... 15,510 25
Average amount of Deposits.......... 1,976,051 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. Cartwright, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. CARTWRIGHT, Asst. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,468,294 89
Average amount of Specie.......... 574,587 59
Average amount of Circulation.......... 116,153 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 2,971,071 45
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. W. Talman, Assistant Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E W. TALMAN, Asst Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for, the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,480,426 65
Average amount of Specie.......... 341,611 74
Average amount of Circulation.......... 126,610 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 1,369,764 78
City and County of New York, ss.—I, F. A. Platt, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 23d day of August, 1858.
Andrew Kohler, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$192,223 00
Average amount of Specie.......... 28,663 00
Average amount of Circulation.......... 48,680 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 101,867 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm. S. Carman, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. S CARMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 21st day of August, 1858.
Wm. H. Ribley, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,875,031 04
Average amount of Specie.......... 386,201 36
Average amount of Circulation.......... 123,759 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 1,746,193 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. M. Buchanan, Assistant Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. M. BUCHANAN, Asst Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$711,627 04
Average amount of Specie.......... 122,516 94
Average amount of Circulation.......... 110,558 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 607,864 03
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William Hawes, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES Cashier
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Jas. Harrison, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$397,899 59
Average amount of Specie.......... 53,059 06
Average amount of Circulation.......... 34,648 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 166,366 11
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Samuel B. White, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 23d day of August, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,355,891 27
Average amount of Specie.......... 215,702 01
Average amount of Circulation.......... 100,646 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 849,525 48
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, William H. Johnson President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. H. JOHNSON, President.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
W. O. Mumford, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,594,180 81
Average amount of Specie.......... 258,827 83
Average amount of Circulation.......... 215,169 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 1,584,617 12
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James Buell, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amounts of Loans and Discounts......$835,324 00
Average amount of Specie.......... 227,703 76
Average amount of Circulation.......... 105,513 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 802,568 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Daniel V. H. Bertholf, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,167,461 69
Average amount of Specie.......... 295,263 76
Average amount of Circulation.......... 202,213 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 1,713,329 53
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Wm H Macy, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. H. MACY, President.
Affirmed before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$5,719,791 64
Average amount of Specie.......... 706,536 96
Average amount of Circulation.......... 321,858 16
Average amount of Deposits.......... 4,269,806 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, James M. Morrison, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$909,105 61
Average amount of Specie.......... 204,907 60
Average amount of Circulation.......... 98,109 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 757,826 92
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Thos. Williams, Jr., President of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. WILLIAMS, Jr., President.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,714,905 26
Average amount of Specie.......... 252,955 12
Average amount of Circulation.......... 158,455 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 1,300,094 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert H. Haydock, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,682,646 78
Average amount of Specie.......... 992,507 56
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank.......... 258,320 94
Average amount of Deposits.......... 3,694,613 79
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Shepherd Knapp, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S KNAPP, President.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...... $249,214 88
Average amount of Specie.......... 146,774 66
Average amount of Circulation.......... 48,088 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 193,542 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. Fonda, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Z. Platt, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$753,191 65
Average amount of Specie.......... 168,638 63
Average amount of Circulation.......... 129,170 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 698,628 80
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D Brown, President of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, President.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Benjamin J. Pentz, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$2,775,782 70
Average amount of Specie.......... 487,259 78
Average amount of Circulation.......... 45,247 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 2,423,723 42
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. H. Arnold, President of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. H. ARNOLD, President.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
W. W. Bogardus, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $5,821,165 07
*Average amount of Specie.......... 1,927,029 51
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank.......... 234,122 33
Average amount of Deposits.......... 5,805,785 95
* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jacob D. Vermilye, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$7,364,797 51
Average amount of Specie.......... 1,079,833 39
Average amount of Circulation.......... 202,146 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 5,850,771 80
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, George I. Seney, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,319,840 66
Average amount of Specie.......... 331,383 67
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank.......... 122,448 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 1,622,459 72
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. Oakley, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
John Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$2,383,171 40
Average amount of Specie.......... 354,055 08
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank.......... 191,316 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 1,275,694 20
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Jas. Gallatin, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS GALLATIN, President.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1858.
Edwin F. Corey, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts..$1,474,921 62
Average amount of Specie.......... 259,471 22
Average amount of Circulation.......... 109,170 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 1,071,317 13
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. Harris, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Cornelius R. Disosway, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$373,555 38
Average amount of Specie.......... 34,300 31
Average amount of Circulation.......... 92,115 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 261,823 81
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alex Masterson, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
J. H. Wyckoff, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$403,406 94
Average amount of Specie.......... 57,590 40
Average amount of Circulation.......... 157,086 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 133,511 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Frederick T. Hayes, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
E. S McPherson, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $276,480 23
Average amount of Specie.......... 27,919 99
Average amount of Circulation.......... 114,229 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 254,161 91
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. Halstead, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 259 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Aug. 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$158,850 48
Average amount of Specie.......... 27,160 92
Average amount of Circulation.......... 15,014 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 12,909 63
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. P. Hays, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August 1858.
Jno. Hegeman, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,681,151 47
Average amount of Specie.......... 502,683 07
Average amount of Circulation.......... 99,753 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 1,610,663 92
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Parker Handy, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 21st day of August, 1858.
J. O. Harger, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$545,385 39
Average amount of Specie.......... 81,647 31
Average amount of Circulation.......... 100,138 83
Average amount of Deposits.......... 377,746 74
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Washington A. Hall, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
John M. Devoy, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts....$1,026,810 74
Average amount of Specie.......... 158,270 25
Average amount of Circulation.......... 126,515 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 828,304 41
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Robert Buck, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Wm. Lee, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $4,044,205 61
Average amount of Specie.......... 945,568 81
Average amount of Circulation.......... 184,323 59
Average amount of Deposits.......... 3,488,877 95
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles A. Macy, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
George E. Leefe, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts......$628,235 12
Average amount of Specie.......... 180,603 88
Average amount of Circulation.......... 114,749 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 542,151 99
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Charles F. Hunter, President of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES F. HUNTER, President.
Sworn before me, this 21st day of August, 1858.
P. S. Palmer, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,350,599 29
Average amount of Specie.......... 499,955 65
Average amount of Circulation.......... 49,262 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 2,490,826 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. Bryson, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Wm. Currie, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.......... $996,128 62
Average amount of Specie.......... 208,600 33
Average amount of Circulation.......... 96,716 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 679,660 39
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Archibald Parkhurst, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Thos. L. Thornell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.... $1,228,279 65
Average amount of Specie.......... 252,720 80
Average amount of Circulation.......... 196,536 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 830,598 85
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Alfred S. Fraser, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,201,052 00
Average amount of Specie.......... 443,565 00
Average amount of Circulation.......... 100,461 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 2,565,106 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. Kissam, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Samuel P. Bell, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts...$1,351,502 98
Average amount of Specie.......... 189,912 19
Average amount of Circulation.......... 315,044 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 843,507 56
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. Falls, President of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. H. FALLS, President.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
J. O. Harger, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 259, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, August 21, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,941,061 15
Average amount of Specie.......... 581,918 63
Average amount of Circulation.......... 153,071 00
Average amount of Deposits.......... 2,461,837 48
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. Arthur, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 23d day of August, 1858.
Jireh Bull, Commissioner of Deeds.

DESK-ROOM WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S office at a compensation of $3 per week, as services as copyist or copying 3 cents per folio, 100 words. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, Box 204 *Times* Office, immediately.

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W. P. TALBOYS HAS REMOVED
TO NO. 32 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
Exchange-place, for the transaction of a strictly commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds at the Brokers' Board, and the negotiation of business paper and loans.

CHAS. A. FISHER,
Late of the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO.,
No 18 Exchange-place.
Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans negotiated.

State of Connecticut, Fairfield County, }
Superior Court, August Term 1858. }
UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury and WILLIAM A. JUDD of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 30th day of November, A. D 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be barred.
Test. AMOS S TREAT, Clerk.
The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers at the Banking House of the said Bank in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 30th day of November, A. D. 1858.
FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, }
WILLIAM A. JUDD. } Receivers.

STOCK IN BANK OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.—The undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the Bank of the State of Missouri, St. Louis, hereby give notice that books of subscription for three hundred thousand dollars of increased capital stock of said Bank will be opened at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, on MONDAY, Aug 2, and kept open for a period of fifteen days unless the whole amount shall have been sooner subscribed.
Ten per cent will be required to be paid at the time of subscribing; thirty per cent. on the 1st of September; thirty per cent on the 1st of October, and thirty per cent. on the 1st of November, or payment may be made in full.
Dividends on stock subscribed for, will be payable at Bank of Commerce in New-York.
JOHN A. STEVENS, }
HENRY F. VAIL, } Commissioners.
E. D. MORGAN. }

BANK STOCK.—THE CONTROLLING STOCK, or the whole stock, of a bank located at one of the most favorable points in the State of Ohio for a safe and profitable business can be purchased on favorable terms. The bank is chartered under the General Banking Law of 1845, and has been in operation since 1846. To capitalists desiring to invest in legitimate banking this is a most desirable chance. Full particulars relating to the location and condition of the bank, the character of the business, &c., can be obtained on application at No. 82 Broadway, first floor.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue free of charge LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada &c.

Office American Guano Co., }
(No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,) }
New-York, July 1, 1858. }
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the American Guano Company, are hereby notified that the third installment of two dollars and fifty cents per share is called and made payable on or before the 1st of September next. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS IN THE METROPOLITAN Motive Power Company are notified of a meeting to take place, Aug 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 Wall-st. Business of much interest to Stockholders will be laid before them, and the inventor, Mr Hughes, having lately returned from Europe, will be present. A full representation is requested.

ERIE RAILROAD PAST-DUE COUPONS wanted, for which the highest market price will be paid, by MAXWELL & DART,
No. 58 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on and after the 20th day of August. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank, in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank, in Utica at the Oneida Bank, in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only.
Oswego, Aug. 14, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company, }
New-York, Aug. 7, 1858. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Six per cent. out of the profits, payable on and after the 17th inst., at the office of the Company. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CASH CAPITAL $300,000,
With a large surplus.
Office
NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-STREET, New-York.
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
Edward A. Stansbury, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

CHARLES BRODY, BROKER
AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
No 66 Nassau-st., office No 2 up stairs.
Advances money on diamonds, watches, jewelry and other merchandise, or bought for the highest cash prices. No signs about the premises appertaining to the loan business, and all business strictly confidential.
German, Spanish and other languages spoken.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York.—The Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent on the capital stock, payable the 24 day of August. The transfer books will be closed from the 28th inst until that day.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., purchased at the highest rates, or money advanced on the same to any amount. Also, watches and jewelry for sale at a great sacrifice. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, room No. 25.

LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of personal property, merchandise, &c. Jewelry bought and sold. M. E. REED,
No. 26 Cortlandt st., up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A SMALL STEAM FERRY BOAT, not over 18 inches draft, can find employment on the Connecticut River from September until the river is closed by ice, and again on the opening of navigation in the Spring. Address letters to JOHN P. MOORE & SON, No. 204 Broadway, New-York, giving full description of boat, age, draft, power of engine and terms for use or sale.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN OF EXTENSIVE mercantile experience, wants to enter as active partner in some good and substantial concern; his character and standing in this community is, and always has been, of the first order and unexceptionable: he will furnish a capital of $10,000 and perhaps more and command in his own name a credit of some $50 000 Address, business mentioned, L. A., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

$3,000 WILL PURCHASE ONE-HALF interest with the advertiser, who will invest a like amount, in a manufacturing business established 15 years and with everything complete to earn at least $6,000 per year. This will be fully shown at an interview, for which address WOOD, Box No. 146 *Times* office. No patent humbug.

BROADWAY STORE TO LEASE, OR BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscribers will lease, with or without the furniture and fixtures, the store now occupied by them. The present building is 28 feet front, 180 feet deep; connected in the rear with a lot on Franklin st. 35 by 50 feet. THOMPSON & SON, Confectioners, No. 389 Broadway.

MILL AND WATER-POWER AT PATERSON, N. J., FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Known as the Passaic Mill; consisting of a large, substantial three-story stone mill and out buildings, with two square feet of water, under a head and face of 20 feet. Apply to I. C COLT, New York Hotel, New York, from 12 to 1 o'clock; or to JAMES SPEER, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH FROM $5 000 TO $25,000, in a business which if properly conducted, will yield a large percentage on capital invested. Address A. B. CAXTON, Whitestone, Queens Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A RELIABLE COMMISSION MERCHANT in every State, to wholesale Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors, to our traveling agents. LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY No 455 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHANDISE of any kind, $10,000 worth of first-class securities. Address S. O. R., Box No. 138, *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. Westcott & Co., Auctioneers.
ON WEDNESDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT No. 152 West 21st st., near 7th av.,
IMMENSE SALE OF SPLENDID FURNITURE AND COSTLY WORKS OF ART.
AUCTION CARD
The undersigned having remodelled and altered the large dwelling-house No 152 West 21st-st., near 7th av., for the purpose of public auctions, would offer the following propositions to our friends and those who have patronized us in years past, and the numerous class of our population in City and country, who prefer this the only legitimate mode of disposing of merchandise of every description when properly conducted, namely, free and unreserved sales, securing purchasers against imposition and fraud to which they are constantly exposed when purchasing goods at auction in the City of New-York. We propose to make our sales extensive, embracing everything desirable and useful in substantial as well as decorative art; for which purpose contributions will be received from the first manufacturers in this country and Europe, embracing American and Parisian furniture. Arrangements have been consummated in part, and are now progressing, with eminent artists at home and abroad, for an unlimited supply of furniture of all grades, combining the most costly and elegant with that adapted to the wants of those in the humbler walks of life. Also, piano-fortes, paintings, bronzes marble and Parian statues, carpets of every description, silver ware, chandeliers, upholstery, mattresses beds, bedding, &c.; cutlery, English and French china, rosewood parlor suites, &c. The advantages of this arrangement are:

1. To offer at every public auction a very large and beautiful variety of everything adapted to a fashionable and elegantly furnished residence, making it an inducement for purchasers to come from a distance, being assured that no sale will be called unless the assortment is full and complete.
2. It will be a suitable place for ladies and gentlemen to visit, free from the annoyances and inconveniences usually attending public sales.
3. The superiority of this arrangement must commend itself to all in comparison with the manner in which auction sales are usually conducted. There will be ample time before and during each sale for a full and satisfactory examination of all goods to be sold, and the articles so arranged that it can be made without molestation or hindrance, to aid which there will always be a full descriptive catalogue, which can be obtained before and during each sale.
4. Competent and responsible persons will always be in attendance to pack, ship or cart goods purchased at reasonable charges, which is frequently a great source of annoyance to strangers.
5. Purchasers will in all cases be required to make a deposit to insure the prompt delivery of their goods, which must be removed immediately after each sale; the first of which will take place on WEDNESDAY, rain or shine, and will embrace over $12,000 worth of elegant furniture and works of art.

W. B WESTCOTT & CO., Auctioneers.

J. W. Porter, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SUPERB HOUSEHOLD furniture, heavy French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood piano forte, marble vases, bronzes, velvet carpet, oil-paintings, &c., at the five story residence No. 218 West 14th st., near 8th-av.—J. W. PORTER, will sell TO MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, most of which was made to order, and is of superior workmanship.

Parlors—Magnificent rosewood parlor suites, in rich French satin, with solid rosewood frames; 7 octave rosewood piano forte, richly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys—cost $800; rosewood secretary, reception chairs in satin, large easy chairs, splendid French plate pier glass, with slab and brackets; rich bronze and ormolu clock, costly vases, rich brocatel and lace window curtains, shades, velvet carpets, elegantly-carved rosewood etagere, with plate glass; oil-paintings of great merit and of high cost.

Dining-room—Solid extension table suite in moquet, richly carved secretary, all made to match throughout; elegant ruby and crystal cut glassware; rich silver-ware, casters, tea service, large salvers, fruit stands and baskets, coffee urns kettles, napkin rings, spoons, forks, ladles, liquor stand, butter knives, sugar tongs, best of ivory cutlery, tumblers, goblets wines, decanters, &c.

Chamber—Rosewood and mahogany sofas, lounges, couch beds bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood suites, chairs rockers, elegant pier and mantel mirrors, 30 pure hair mattresses, bedroom suites complete, ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, rosewood hall-stand, silver-plated stair rods work table clocks; also, a large and general assortment of basement and kitchen utensils. The furniture of this house is worthy of the special attention of those about refurnishing. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers, and every article will be sold without any reserve whatever.

J. W. Hunt, Auctioneer.
OPENING FALL SALE OF $1,600 WORTH of best City made household furniture. J. W. HUNT will sell on WEDNESDAY Aug 25, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., a magnificent assortment of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites covered in French satin Brocatelle, plush and hair cloth, rosewood etageres centre and fancy tables, bureaus, bedsteads rockers, voltaires, easy chairs, wardrobes, library and secretary bookcases &c., &c. &c. Also, oak and walnut extension tables, buffets and chairs, together with a large assortment of enameled chamber suites of any desired color or pattern. Also, oil-paintings, fancy goods, crockery, cutlery, French plate mirrors, glass-ware, silver plated ware, &c, &c, &c. Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person. Catalogues ready day before sale and can be had at the salesrooms where the goods may be examined. Parties about refurnishing will find this sale worthy of their attention.

Richards Kingsland, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 26, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway.
(By order of Mr. CHARLES STARR, Jun., assignee,)
A large quantity of Domestic Hardware, consisting in part of about
$7,000 worth of Churchill's Augers, assorted sizes and quality.
$5,000 worth of Wheeler's patent brass and planished and chamber candlesticks.
$5,000 worth of cast iron well wheels, grindstone and barn door rollers, &c.
The above goods are all in perfect order, and well worthy the attention of the trade. Terms cash.
Catalogues now ready.

John E. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTENSIVE HARDWARE SALE.—In JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S regular Trade Sale for THURSDAY, 26th, will be found 250 doz. "Hodgson's' English C. S shovels and spades, 25 cases 300 English double barrel guns, 2 casks "Hyerson's" sledge and stone hammers, 1 case hone stones, 50 doz fry pans, short handle H. at 6 months' credit. N B—The shovels are in bond, or duty paid. Also, at 4 months', an entire invoice, £400 sterling, very superior table cutlery, in sets and dozens; also, a large quantity of spring cutlery on cards, 216 Taft's C. S. wrenches, 16 Foster's anvils 1 case saws, 16 cast steel mill saws. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William st. Catalogues now ready.

T. Gouldsmith, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THEODORE GOULDSMITH will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 24, at 10½ o'clock, in house in West 11th-st., a few doors from 5th-av., suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade and velvet; rosewood piano, cost $600; etageres, bookcases, centre and side tables, Turkish and reception chairs, carpets, paintings, vases, pier and mantel mirrors, clocks, lace curtains, shades, &c; bedrooms, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, mattresses, pillows, bolster and pillows, dining room oak extension table, buffet, arm and other chairs, sofas, dinner and tea sets, silver ware, glass ware and crockery of every description.

Richards Kingsland, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.—Salesroom No. 158 Broadway.—TUESDAY, Aug. 24 at 10 o'clock at the salesroom, a general assortment of hardware, cutlery, &c., consisting of saws, files, chisels, gimlets, screws guns, shovels, augers, nails, trace chains, percussion caps, drawing knives, plate locks, padlocks, chisel and file handles, axes, powder flasks, bolts tea trays, waiters, razors, snuffers &c.; sample cards of hardware, table and desert cutlery, pocket knives, scissors, &c. Also hat, hair, shoe, stove, scrub and other brushes, whips, emery, table mats, &c., &c.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture of every description, viz: Rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, book-cases, extension dining tables, gilt frame pier glasses, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, pailasses, &c. The attention of dealers and housekeepers is particularly invited, as every lot will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

J. S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY WARE—TUESDAY, Aug. 24 at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl st. By BARTLETT & COWEN, a large opened stock of granite and common ware, in lots for retailers. Also, China tea and toilet sets and sixty boxes glass ware by the case. Sales peremptory and goods well packed for shipping.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

THE PATENT CARBON PAINT FROM COAL.—This valuable paint is unequaled in beauty, economy and durability, for ships, iron work, machinery, japaning of leather and metals, roofing, and general house-painting. Compared with lampblack it dries quicker, endures far greater heat, and as a preservative against corrosion is unequaled by any paint in the world. It is a pure and beautiful black, a remarkably quick dryer, mixes readily in all colors, and consumes but one-fifth the oil that lampblack requires.
MAURICE WURTS & CO., Carbondale, Penn.
G. WURTS, Jr., Agent, No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—At the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COBURN'S EXTRA LARD OIL.—VERY pure, never gums, burns without crust brightly and long as sperm. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 3 William-st.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE—Solicit orders for any style of Blank Book, Stationery, or Job Printing; prices low. We offer a fresh stock of Goods, and have every facility for the prompt execution of orders.

AT EVERDELL'S, HIS CELEBRATED Wedding Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at his great Card Depôt, Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited.

PRINTERS' CARDS.

PRINTERS' AND ENGRAVERS' CARDS of all colors and sizes, cut and in sheets; warranted not to peel or fill up the type. Bristol Board and Enamel Cards of every description for sale at
JOHN J. LEVY'S,
Playing and Printers' Card Manufactory,
Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st., near Centre.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 200 Chambers st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City cured Hams	12c.	to	12½c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9¼c.	to	9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7½c.	to	7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8½c.	to	8¾c.
Smoked Bacon	10½c.	to	11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. per lb. extra.
Mess Pork. $17.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¼c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.
RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND M. D., pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors Carnochan and Mott, of this City continues the practice of this Specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including Weaknesses, &c., &c. Consultations in English, French and by letter. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 6 to 9 in the evening.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson resides in his own house, and receives patients in separate consulting rooms.

Dr. Watson's Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the Venereal Disease in all its different forms; but treats also in full of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion, the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post-paid. "Dr. Watson's Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal.*
No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 408 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by J. W. JUDD, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines, and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the ANTIDOTE is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price, $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER & CO., 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., No. 8 State-st., Boston; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY, PERFORMS most perfect cures of private diseases ever known. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend and other remedies, price $1, only reliance for permanent cure. Hundreds disappointed by not applying first to Dr. WARD. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner of Broome st., 2d floor, perfectly private. So arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Afflicted call, without delay. No charge for consultations.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Offices, No. 21 Bleecker st., corner Wesley-place, two blocks east of Broadway.
Patients applying in the earliest stage of disease will be surprised at their immediate and convenient cure; but especially in chronic cases, as Stricture, Gleet, Emissions, Impotence, and cases that have been thought incurable, his services are most appreciated.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES of females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed to all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies private circulars sent for letter free except postage. Office No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered, this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink or exposure, or change in application to business. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the drug store No. 273 Broadway corner of Chambers-st.; also at No. 10 Astor House, and at No. 107 Broadway, No. 100 Fulton-st., corner of William-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 26 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Finance Department, }
Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, }
New-York, July 22, 1858. }
NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS WANTING TO PURCHASE STREET MANURE.—It can be obtained in any quantity by applying at the Comptroller's Office, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. PETER MONEGHAN, Superintendent of Market Rent Fees and Sale of Manure.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HUDSON COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—EMILY L. MORRELL and ROBERT MORRELL, administrators of RICHARD MORRELL, deceased, Surrogate's order to limit creditors, dated this 24th day of June, A. D. 1858. On application of the above-named administrators, it is ordered that said administrators give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent, to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this order within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Hudson for two months, and also within the said twenty days by advertising the same in the Daily *Telegraph* and New York *Times* for the same space of time, and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever debarred of his or her action therefor against the said administrator.
By order, E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.
je29-law2mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBERT N. VAN BRUNT, late of the Town of New-Utrecht, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of N. Van Brunt, No. 141 Joralemon-st., cor. of Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated March 15, 1858.
JOHN H. VAN BRUNT, }
JEREMIAH S. LORD, } Executors.
mh15-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. NITCHIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of Sanford Cobb, Jr., No. 62 Front-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of September next.—Dated March 15, 1858.
MARIA R. NITCHIE, }
SANFORD COBB, Jr., } Administrators.
mh16 law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WASHINGTON CALDER late of Keyport, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of WAKEMAN & LATTING, No. 59 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 31, 1858. ELIZABETH CALDER, Administratrix.
je1-law6mTu*

PROPOSALS

TO BUILDERS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED for the immediate erection of 20 moderate-sized brick dwelling-houses, for single families, in a part of the City where there is an active demand for houses for purchase and for renting. The bricks will be furnished the contractors, who will be required to receive pay in houses and lots free from mortgage or other incumbrance. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE

STOVE MANUFACTURERS, SHEET IRON WORKERS, TINNERS.—500 packs Russia sheet iron. 500 boxes tin plates for sale cheap. A. A. THOMSON, No. 215 Water-st.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable much superior to any hand-made and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL sizes for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

FURNITURE

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upwards.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 28,)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Health Commissioners.

The Commissioners met on Monday.

Dr. THOMPSON reported on the case of the bark *C. S. Fowler*. The report was accepted and its recommendation adopted.

A communication was received from Dr. WATSON Assistant Physician at the Marine Hospital, in reference to cases of fever reported to have existed on Staten Island.

The representations made had not been correct. Epidemic fever does not exist on the Island. The fever not having made its appearance except in three localities, and those have been directly on the beach. The communication was placed on file.

The brig *Abracuaba*, from Sagua, allowed to proceed on the 29th.

The ship *Swallow*, from Havana, in ballast, asked to proceed. Referred to Health Officer to report.

The ship *Indiana* was allowed to proceed on the 28th.

The steamer *Atlanta* was allowed to proceed to-morrow.

The schooner *B. A. Hawkins*, from Charleston, referred to the Health Officer with power.

Permission was asked to lighter skins and hair from ship *Sheridan*. Ordered to be placed on barges at Quarantine.

The bark *Trajan* was allowed to proceed on the 4th of September.

On motion, it was resolved that all vessels without sickness, and coming from infected ports, shall be detained 10 days after discharging cargo, and those having sickness on board 15 days.

The Commission then adjourned.

A Monument to Crawford.

To the Hon. D. F. Tiemann, Mayor of City of New-York:

I have executed in marble, for the Boston Athenæum, a large size bust of the great American sculptor THOMAS CRAWFORD. I was his pupil, in my native city of Rome, during seven years. Afterwards, in 1854, he sent me to Washington with the commission of executing in marble the great works for which he made the models, and which are to be placed in the National Capitol Extension. I am still occupied in executing this commission under the direction of Capt. MEIGS for the U. S. Government.

After the premature death of my lamented master, it was thought by his friends, admirers and relatives, that as a pupil, a friend, and most familiar with him, I was the best qualified to prepare a memorial of the great artist. It is a fact that I have been at work with all the earnestness that devotion and affection may suggest. I will be very happy to cut another bust of him, of the same large proportions, and make a present of it to the City of New York, to be preserved as a register of a great national glory. The expense being rather heavy for a private individual, I have thought of making an exhibition of the bust already executed. I should like to place this exhibition under the patronage of your Honor, and of the patriotic citizens of New-York, and I pledge myself to devote the results to the object aforesaid.

Though not personally known to your Honor, my position as a sculptor in the employment of the National Government will prove, I trust, a sufficient guarantee of my pledge.

The exhibition, if it please your Honor, will take place at the Stuyvesant Institute, on and after Monday, the 23d instant.

With much esteem and regard, I remain of your Honor,
THOMAS GAGLIARDI.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 20, 1858.

Care of G. GAJANI Counsellor-at-Law, No. 43 Wall street, Jauncey Court.

His Honor's Reply,

To Signor Thomas Gagliardi:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug 20, 1858

DEAR SIR: I have received a letter from you, announcing your intention of exhibiting, at the Stuyvesant Institute, in this City, a bust of the late lamented sculptor, CRAWFORD, the proceeds of which you design to employ in making another bust of the same artist, to be presented to the City of New York. I need only say that I cordially approve this noble object, and would do all in my power to aid it, and hope the citizens of New-York will not fail to encourage your zealous devotion to perpetuate the features of this illustrious artist, and erect here in the City of his nativity a fitting tribute to his genius and virtues.

Yours, DAN. F. TIEMANN, Mayor.

Mayor's Office.

On Monday morning Philip J. Downey and G. A. Cooke seamen, came to the Mayor's office, representing the crew of the *Niagara*. They wished to see the Mayor, who is now at Long Branch, and their object was to express the intention of the seamen of the *Niagara* to get up a celebration "on their own hook," they thinking that they had been slighted by the authorities and the public. Messrs. Downey and Cook state that any single evil-disposed person among the crew, with a sail needle, might and could have pierced the slender body of the coiled sea-serpent, and the wound so inflicted, would have been fatal and impossible to be detected, either as to its location or as to him who inflicted it. They urged that a meeting should be held before the seamen were paid off, which will be on Thursday next. Alderman CLANCY, who is *locum tenens* temporarily for his Honor not having arrived, they were taken to see the Secretary of the Joint Committee, where they met General Sanford, General Hall and Mr. Lowber. Their representations are likely to end in the delay of the paying off until after the day of the celebration.

THE HOMICIDE OF OFFICER SANGER OF THE NINTH WARD—ARREST OF THE ASSAILANT AND CORONER'S INQUEST.—At a late hour, Sunday evening, the Ninth Ward Police arrested MICHAEL KEARNEY, who committed the assault upon officer SANGER, of the Ninth Ward, which resulted in the death of the latter on Friday last. Yesterday afternoon, Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest upon the body of the deceased at the Ninth Ward Station-house. Only two witnesses were examined.

Henry P. Wolf, an officer attached to the Ninth Ward police, testified that about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 23d of November, officer SANGER and himself were on duty in Bleecker-street, when they heard a noise proceeding from the drinking saloon No. 220 Bleecker-st.; just as they reached the place several persons were shoved out of the saloon, and among them was MICHAEL KEARNEY. The person having charge of the saloon placed KEARNEY in charge of Mr. SANGER, and he took charge of a man named KEENAN. These two men were represented as the ringleaders in the disturbance that had just occurred. KEENAN had left his hat in the saloon, and he went in with him to get it; was absent about half a minute, on his return saw deceased lying senseless on the sidewalk from the effects of a blow upon the head, as he stated when he recovered his senses, at the hands of KEARNEY. KEARNEY had escaped but was afterwards arrested and taken before Justice FLANDREAU, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. A man named MICHAEL RODGERS testified before the magistrate that he saw KEARNEY knock deceased down with his fist, and KEARNEY confessed that he had done so, and was sentenced to six months on Blackwell's Island. Mr. SANGER went to Massachusetts for his health, where he died on Friday last. The deceased was a temperate man, and, previous to the assault by KEARNEY, in robust health. The witness, RODGERS, is now at the Canary Islands.

Dr. Carlos P. Tucker testified that, in connection with Dr. Jones, he attended deceased up to the time of his going to Massachusetts, seven weeks ago; he assisted in making a *post mortem* examination of his body, and found a portion of the right hemisphere of the brain softened, and a sufficient of bloody humor in the ventricles; the softening and effusion were the direct cause of death, and this diseased condition of the brain he had no doubt was caused by the injury to his head in November last.

The case was now given to the Jury, who rendered the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by rupturing of the brain, the effects of injuries to the head received at the hands of MICHAEL KEARNEY, Nov. 23, 1857."

On the rendition of the verdict, KEARNEY was examined. In answer to the usual inquiry, he stated that he was born in Ireland; was twenty-three years of age; a baker by trade, and resided at No. 10 Clarkson street. Relative to the charge preferred against him, he stated: "I struck deceased one blow, and did not think it could injure him so much." Following his examination, KEARNEY was committed to the Tombs, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Police Intelligence.

FIGHT AND STABBING.—In the early part of last evening some Irish laborers, who had been drinking pretty freely of whisky,—there are nearly as many liquor shops open on Sunday as on week days—had a rough-and-tumble fight in Nineteenth street, near Tenth-avenue. One of the crowd, named Martin McGowan, was stabbed in the head with a knife, the blade entering just below the left ear, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. When the blood was seen streaming from McGowan's wound, the pugnacious Hibernians beat a speedy retreat, and by the time the Police arrived on the ground, the fighters had all dispersed except McGowan, who was taken to his residence, No. 316 West Nineteenth-street, a physician called and his wound dressed. Subsequently, Charles Foley and John McBride were arrested, as the ringleaders in the fight, and locked up by Justice KELLY.

DESCENT OF THE POLICE.—On Sunday night the Fifth Ward Police made a descent upon two houses of prostitution, Nos. 5 and 7 Thomas street, kept by Margaret Wilson and Richard Neavins, who is a colored individual. Margaret's apartments were on the upper floor. Wilson confined himself to the basement. About twenty miserable, tawdry creatures were apprehended and brought before Justice Welsh, at the Mayor's Office, yesterday morning, when four of the poor wretches were sent to the Island and the others were discharged.

ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE ON A WOMAN.—Just before midnight the screams of a woman were heard on the Battery by some Harbor Policemen, as they were rowing by in a small boat. The policemen pushed for the shore and discovered that a gang of First Ward ruffians were attempting to outrage the person of a respectable married woman. The rowdies ran at the approach of the officers and escaped. The woman was taken to her residence in Greenwich-street.

THIEVING PEDDLER.—A peddler giving his name as JACOB MARCUS, was arrested yesterday charged with stealing a gold watch worth $80 from the house of Mr. CHARLES H. MYERS, No. 50 Seventh-avenue, while there under pretence of peddling goods. Justice KELLY locked the accused up for examination.

Fires.

IN CENTRE-STREET.—About 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the fourth floor of No. 265 Centre street occupied by WM. H. WALTON as a store-room for cotton batting. Mr. WALTON sustained a loss of about $500; insured in the Rutger Insurance Company. [illegible], looking-glass and picture-frame manufacturer, who occupies the first floor, suffered a loss, principally by water, of $1,200; insured for $2,000 in the Merchants' Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Messrs. COBALT, RICHARDSON & Co., manufacturers of steam-pipes and gas-fittings, had their stock damaged $300 worth, which is covered by an insurance of $3,000 in the Excelsior Insurance Company. The fire arose from friction in the machinery.

[Advertisement.]
BRADY'S GALLERIES.
PHOTOGRAPHS.
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue. Washington.

[Advertisement.]
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Searching through skin and gland, nerve and muscle to the very source and centre of external disease, this mild, yet powerful, vegetable salve effects a cure with amazing celerity. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of beautiful design and finish, will be retailed at our wholesale manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]
CYRUS W. FIELD.—Imperial Photograph of CYRUS W. FIELD on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S Saloon.

[advertisement.]
☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street. opposite City Hall, New York.

Brokiyn Items.

EAST RIVER PIRATES.—Two East River Pirates, early yesterday morning, boarded a sail-boat off the foot of Bridge-street, and robbed a man on board, named JAMES FARLEY, of all the money and valuables he had about him. FARLEY finally reached the shore and gave information of what had occurred to the Second Precinct Police. Subsequently, officer FARRELL, of the the Third Precinct, arrested JAMES GILHOOLY, who was fully identified as one of the pirates. He was committed by Justice VOORHIES to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE SHOOTING OF A PRIVATE WATCHMAN.—EDMUND GRIFFITH, arrested, some weeks ago, for shooting private Watchman BUCKLEY, was, yesterday, brought before Justice VOORHIES for examination, which he waived and gave bail to appear for trial.

DISCHARGED.—The parties arrested, a few days ago, at the Atlantic Basin, for robbing a vessel, were discharged, yesterday. by Judge BLACHLEY. The Policemen who made the arrest feel indignant and intend to go before the Grand Jury.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A girl named BRIDGET DENVER, residing at the corner of Kent and Myrtle avenues, was so badly burnt, a few days ago, by the explosion of a fluid lamp, that she died at the City Hospital yesterday.

New-Jersey Items.

ACCIDENT AT THE DEPOT.—A man named NEBS, residing in New-York, had one of his thighs fractured and was otherwise injured at the new dépôt, on Sunday night, by jumping from the cars while in motion. He left the cars, being apprehensive of a disturbance by some rowdy passengers, who were returning from Newark. The injured man was removed to the residence of Dr. HOLT.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. ATKINS, corner of Grove-street and Pavonia-avenue, was entered by burglars Sunday night. The family are absent in the country, and it is not known what property has been stolen.

SLAVERY IN VIRGINIA.

The Famous Address of Dr. Ruffner.

The Richmond *Whig* republishes entire the celebrated Address of Dr. HENRY RUFFNER, delivered at Lexington, Va., in 1847, in advocacy of the abolition of Slavery in Virginia. It was for his indorsement of this speech that the Hon JOHN LETCHER was recently taken to task so severely by the ultra Southern journals. The following portion of the address is suggestive:

THE INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY ON MANUFACTURES.

It matters not to our argument whether a high tariff or a low tariff be thought best for the country. Whatever aid the tariff may give to manufactures, it gives the same in all parts of the United States. Under the protective tariffs formerly enacted, manufactures have grown rapidly in the Free States; but no tariff has been able to push a slaveholding State into this line of industry. Under the present revenue tariff, manufactures still grow in the North; and the old South as might be expected, exhibits no movement, except the customary one of emigration. We hear indeed, once in a while, a loud report in Southern newspapers that "the South is waking up," because some new cotton mill, or other manufacturing establishment, has been erected in a Slave State; a sure sign that in the Slave States an event of this sort is extraordinary. In the Free States it is so ordinary as to excite little attention.

Even the common mechanical trades do not flourish in a Slave State. Some mechanical operations must, indeed, be performed in every civilized country; but the general rule in the South is, to import from abroad every fabricated thing that can be carried in ships, such as household furniture, boats, boards, laths, carts, plows, axes and ax-helves, besides innumerable other things, which free communities are accustomed to make for themselves. What is the most wonderful, is, that the forests and iron mines of the South supply, in great part, the materials out of which these things are made. The Northern freemen come with their ships, carry home the timber and pig-iron, work them up, supply their own wants with a part, and then sell the rest at a good profit in the Southern markets. Now, although mechanics, by setting up their shops in the South, could save all these freights and profits, yet so it is that Northern mechanics will not settle in the South, and the Southern mechanics are undersold by their Northern competitors.

Now connect with these wonderful facts another fact, and the mystery is solved. The number of mechanics in different parts of the South, is in the inverse ratio of the number of slaves; or in other words, where the slaves form the largest proportion of the inhabitants, there the mechanics and manufacturers form the least. In those parts only where the slaves are comparatively few, are many mechanics and artificers to be found; but even in these parts they do not flourish, as the same useful class of men flourish in the Free States. Even in our Valley of Virginia, remote from the sea, many of our mechanics can hardly stand against Northern competition. This can be attributed only to Slavery, which paralyzes our energies, disperses our population, and keeps us few and poor, in spite of the beautiful gifts of nature, with which a benign Providence has endowed our country.

Of all the States in this Union, not one has on the whole such various and abundant resources for manufacturing, as our own Virginia, both East and West. Only think of her vast forests of timber, her mountains of iron, her regions of coal, her valleys of limestone and marble, her fountains of salt, her immense sheep-walks for wool, her vicinity to the cotton-fields, her innumerable waterfalls, her bays, harbors and rivers, for circulating products on every side;—in short, every material and every convenience necessary for manufacturing industry.

Above all, think of Richmond, Nature's chosen site for the greatest manufacturing city in America—her beds of coal and iron, just at hand—her incomparable water-power—her tide-water navigation, conducting sea-vessels from the foot of her falls,—and above them her fine canal to the mountains, through which lie the shortest routes from the Eastern tides to the great rivers of the West and Southwest. Think also that this Richmond in old Virginia, "the mother of States," has enjoyed these unparalleled advantages ever since the United States became a nation;—and then, think, again, that this same Richmond, the metropolis of all Virginia, has fewer manufactures than a third-rate New-England town; fewer, not than the new city of Lowell, which is beyond all comparison, but fewer than the obscure place called Fall River, among the barren hills of Massachusetts; and then, fellow-citizens, what will you think—what *must* you think—of the cause of this strange phenomenon? Or, to enlarge the scope of the question, what must you think has caused Virginians in general to neglect their superlative advantages for manufacturing industry? to disregard the evident suggestions of nature, pointing out to them this fruitful source of population, wealth and comfort?

Say not that this state of things is chargeable to the apathy of Virginians. That is nothing to the purpose, for it does not go to the bottom of the subject. What causes the apathy? That is the question. Some imagine that they give a good reason when (leaving out the apathy) they say, that Virginians are devoted exclusively to agriculture. But why should they be, when their agriculture is failing them, and they are flying by tens of thousands from their worn-out fields to distant countries? Necessity, we are told by these reasoners, drove the New-Englanders from agriculture in their barren country, to trade and manufactures. So it did. Necessity drives all mankind to labors and shifts for a living. Has necessity, the mother of invention, ever driven Virginians to trade and manufactures? No; but it drives them in multitudes from their native country. They cannot be driven to commerce and manufactures. What is the reason of that? If a genial climate and a once fertile soil wedded them to agriculture, they should have wedded them also to their native land. Yet when agriculture fails them at home, rather than let mines and coal beds, and waterfalls, and timber forests, and the finest tide rivers and harbors in America allure them to manufactures and commerce, they will take their negroes and emigrate a thousand miles. This remarkable fact, that they will quit their country rather than their ruinous system of agriculture, proves that their institution of Slavery disqualifies them to pursue any occupation except this same ruinous system of agriculture. We admit that some few individuals should be excepted from this conclusion; but these few being excepted, we have given you the conclusion of the whole matter; and, as LORENZO DOW used to say, "You cannot deny it."

But many Virginians, from the rarity of manufactures among them, are apt to conceive so largely of those that they see or hear of in our State, that they can hardly be persuaded of the exceeding deficiency of Virginia in this branch of industry. Therefore, in order to establish the truth of what we have said on the subject, we shall give you, from the census of 1840, a comparative view of the manufactures of some of the Free States and of Maryland and Virginia. We go no farther South in our comparison, but remark what is well known to be true, that the farther South, and the larger the proportion of slaves, the fewer are the manufactures of the country.

We begin with iron making, which, although an agricultural operation according to the political economists, is, however, commonly classed with manufactures. In the returns of the census of Virginia there is an evident blunder, the furnace in Brunswick County being reported to have made 5,000 tons of cast metal. We have reduced this to 500 tons, which cannot be below the truth. With this exception, the returns for Virginia are probably correct. Those for some of the Northern States are certainly defective—but we take them as they are.

We put together the three New-England States of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, which are, in size and resources for iron making, equal to about one-third of Virginia. New-York is inferior to Virginia in iron mines, and Pennsylvania about equal. New-Jersey and Maryland are not half so richly furnished with ore-beds as our State.

Putting cast iron and bar iron together for brevity's sake, we find by the census that the three New-England States made about 33,000 tons a year; New-York 82,000 tons; New-Jersey 18,000 tons; Maryland 19,000 tons; Pennsylvania 186,000 tons; Virginia 20,000 tons; and young Ohio, with less than half the resources of Virginia, 43,000 tons. The two Carolinas together made 4,000 tons. If we value the cast iron at $30 a ton, and the bar iron at $50, exclusive of the value of the pig metal used in making it, then Pennsylvania, the only State that has resources for iron-making equal to those of Virginia, made iron to the value of about $7,400,000 a year, and Virginia, to the value $720,000,—less than one-tenth.

Next, in order to save room, we put together the values of the manufactures of *Cotton*, *Wool*, *Leather*, and articles manufactured out of iron and steel, such as *Cutlery*, *Hardware*, *&c.* We also put together the three New-England States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, which are in size equal to about one-fifth of Virginia, and in natural resources for manufactures, to about one-tenth.

The total value of these four manufactures was,—in the three New-England States fifty millions of dollars; in New-York, twenty one millions; in little New-Jersey, six millions; in Pennsylvania, sixteen millions; in Maryland, three and a half millions; and in Virginia two and three-fourths millions. So even half-slaveholding Maryland, a comparatively small State, beat Virginia in these manufactures; and as to the wholly Free States, why, you see how the comparison stands.

To give a clearer idea of the comparative amount of these manufactures, we divide the total value in the several States by their population; and thus find how much it makes on the average for each individual. In the three New England States, the average is $45 a head; in New-York, $9; in New-Jersey, $16; in Pennsylvania, $9; in Maryland, $7 50; and in Virginia, $2 25

If we had taken into the calculation all the various kinds of manufactures, the result of the comparison would not be materially different. We may say, therefore, that the old Free States have, in general, about seven or eight times as large a proportion of manufactures, as our old State of Virginia has, notwithstanding her superior resources for that branch of industry.

The last census gave also the cost of constructing new buildings in each State, exclusive of the value of the materials. The amount of this is a good test of the increase of wealth in a country. To compare different States in this particular, we must divide the total cost of building by the number of inhabitants, and see what the average will be for each inhabitant. We find that it is in Massachusetts, $3 60; in Connecticut, $3 50; in New-York, $3; in New-Jersey, $2 70; in Pennsylvania, $3 10; in Maryland, $2 30; and in Virginia, $1 10.

The census enables us also to find what proportion there is between the number of persons employed in agriculture, and the number employed in mechanical trades and manufactures. By calculation we find, that for every 100 persons employed in agriculture, there are employed in manufactures and trades the following numbers, viz: in Massachusetts, 98; in Connecticut, 49; in New-York, 38; in New-Jersey, 48; in Pennsylvania, 51; in Maryland, 20; and in Virginia, 17.

All these successive comparisons that we have made between the principal old Free States and Virginia coincide in their general results, and thus prove each other to be approximately correct—sufficiently so to answer the purpose of our present argument. The reader must have observed, also, how uniformly half-slaveholding Maryland serves as an intermediate stepping-stone, as we descend from the high level of Northern prosperity, to the low ground of Virginia depression.

Surely we need say no more to satisfy every one of you, fellow-citizens, that trades and manufactures do not flourish in Virginia; that they are, indeed, in a very low state, though nature has done everything that nature can do to make them easy and profitable to our people.

The Common Council of Natchez have established a rigorous quarantine, to be in force from and after the 12th inst. No person who has been aboard of a boat from a port where yellow fever is known to exist, shall be allowed to enter the city before the expiration of twenty-one days after leaving such port. Boats are required to land at the quarantine station, and goods are subject to such quarantine as the Mayor and Health Officer think proper to impose.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 23

$39 000 U. S. 5s '74	103¾	220 Erie R. R	17⅛
5,000 Ind. State 5s	89	20 Hud. Riv. R. R	28
2,000 Tenn. 6s '90	91½	100 Reading R. R	48⅝
10,000 do	91¼	100 do b30	48⅛
1,000 Virginia 6s	92⅜	1500 do	48⅛
96,000 Mo. State 6s	84⅜	50 do s60	47½
1,000 La State 6s	93¼	100 do s10	48
4,000 do	93⅛	100 do c	48¼
10,000 Cal. St. 7s N. B.	85	200 do s30	47⅞
10 000 N. C State 6s	96	9 Mich. S & N. I. R R	22¾
2,000 Ohio State 6s '60	101½	200 do b30	23
1,000 Brooklyn City 6s	97	125 do	22⅞
5,000 Erie R. 2d m. bs	90	15 do	23
500 Hud Riv. R 1st m.	101	100 do s60	22¾
1,000 LaC & M. L.G bs	22¾	10 M. S. & N. I. p'f.st'k	44
8 000 do	23	30 Panama R. R	114¼
[illegible],000 Gal & C 2d m. bs	91¼	10 do	114
1,000 Han. & St. Jos'hs R.R. Bonds	60	100 Ill. Cen. R. R	77
10 Bank of Commerce	100	15 Cleve., Col. & Cin. R.	91¼
5 Amer. Ex. Bank	106	50 Gal. & Chi. R. R	83
20 Pacific M. S. Co	87	5 do	82¾
90 do	87½	100 do s30	82¾
95 do s10	87¾	400 Clev. & Tol. R.R s60	33½
200 Gard. Gold Co	⅝	100 do b30	33⅞
93 N. Y. Cent'l R.R.	78	300 do c	33⅞
325 do	77⅞	100 do	33¾
150 do b60	78	150 Chi. & R. Isl. R. R	72⅝
50 do s30	77⅞	300 do s60	72½
806 do	77¾	50 do b60	72⅞
150 do s10	77¾	250 do	72½
300 do s60	77½	25 La Crosse & Mil RR.	3¾
250 do s10	77⅝	85 Mil. & Miss. R. R	16
150 do s30	77⅝	100 Cumb. pref s60	18
		100 do b60	18¼

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Mo. State 6s	84⅛	100 N. Y. C. R R	77⅝
1,600 N. Y. State 6s '73	116	50 do b60	77⅞
1,000 Virginia 6s	92⅜	50 do s3	77½
8,000 Tenn. 6s '90	91	700 do b60	77½
10 Imp. & Trad Bank	105½	50 do b3	77½
5 Panama R. R	114	200 do	77⅜
61 Pac. M. Steam. Co	88	100 do b3	77¾
75 do s30	88	100 M. So. & N. Ia. R R. s30	23¼
29 do	88¼	50 Gal. & Chi. R	83
350 Chi. & R. I. R. R	72⅜	50 do b30	83
300 do	72¼	50 Clev. & Tol. RR. s10	33¼
100 do s60	71¾		

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$4,000 St. Louis Co. 6s	72	25 Hanover F. In. Co	106½
2,400 Syr. & Bing R. 7s	3½	20 do	105½
7,000 LaCr & Mil. R. 7s	6½	16 Equitable F. In Co	159½
1,500 Mil & Hor R. 10s	10½	20 Pacific F. In. Co	127
5,000 E. Ten & Vir R 6s	72½	17 do	125
3,000 C StP. & F.duL. 8s	16¾	19 Empire City F.I.Co	108¾
3,000 do	16½	20 Broadway F. I. Co	125½
1,000 C of Mil 7 ℔ c. bs	59	20 do	126
1,000 C. of Memphis 6s	58	40 Mech & Tra. F.I.Co	121¼
50 Mercantile Bank	117	10 Humboldt F. I. Co	97½
5 Bk. of Jersey City	92	20 Williamsburg I. Co	123½
5 Com. Fire Ins Co	87	20 do	125
5 do	87¾	10 Arctic F. I. Co	87½
50 National F. In Co	162	10 Resolute F. In. Co	103¾
10 Mer Fire Ins. Co	139¾	10 do	105
60 Brooklyn F. in. Co	140	10 Washington F.I.Co	143
105 Citizens F. Ins. Co	165	20 Con. Stage Co	98
27 Columbia F In Co	100	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. Co	8
3 City Fire Ins. Co	175½	10 Market Bank	103
10 Ætna Fire In. Co	106¾	10 Impor. & Tra. Bk.	104½
10 Gebhard F. In. Co	90	12 Metropolitan Bk	107½
15 Phenix F In Co	140½	40 Goodhue F In. Co	80
20 Irving F. I. Co	109¾	10 Humboldt F. In Co	95
30 Com Fire In. Co	109¾	5 Home F. In. Co	154¼
10 do	107	20 Eagle F. I. Co	131
56 Beekman F. In. Co	116¼	10 Harmony F. I. C	80
10 Bank of Yonkers	85	7 Second-av. R.R. Co.	89½

MONDAY, Aug. 23—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the past week, ending Saturday, Aug. 21, the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Saturday, Aug. 14:

Increase in Loans	$2 993,781
Decrease in Specie	2 800,966
Decrease in Circulation	108 255
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	666,102

Including the exchanges of the week between the Banks, through the Clearing House,—which come off the *Gross*, in order to ascertain the *Net*, or Undrawn Deposits—and including, also, the Sub-Treasury Statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous statement, and, also, with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Aug. 22, 1857.	Aug. 21, 1858.	Aug. 14, 1858.
Capital	$65 430 000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans	120,139,582	126,368,231	123,374,459
Specie	10,097,178	28,349 507	31,150,473
Circulation	8,694,011	7,480,684	7,588 939
Gross Deposits	89,364,046	104,609,658	105,034,772
Exchanged	25 122,575	15 449,678	15,208,690
Undrawn	64,241,471	89,159 980	89,826 082
In Sub-Treasury	12,411,913	13,739,639	12,886,816

The Specie turns out slightly better than the general calculation on the Street. The Loans go up in proportion to the exchange of Specie for the Government Stock. The ordinary mercantile discounts remain much the same as two weeks ago. Of the total present line of Loans and Discounts, the Banks are believed to hold about $15,000,000 in Treasury Bills, and $7,000,000 in Government Stock—leaving the ordinary line about $104,368,231. The variations in the other items of the amount are not important. The Deposits appear to have reached their maximum for the season several weeks ago. The aggregate stock of Bullion in the City, including the Sub-Treasury stands, on the present return, $42,089,146. The North River Bank resumes the publication of its statements to-day. Deducting the discount line of this Bank, (which was not in the previous return,) the general increase of Loans is almost precisely equal to the difference in Specie.

We hear of no change in the rates for Money, to-day. The week opens without much movement. There is a good demand, at private sale, for the new Government Stock, but the views of buyers are ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. below the disposition of the large holders. The transactions of the day embrace $264,000, including $39,000 at the Brokers' Board, at 103¾ ℔ cent. The Sub-Treasury balance falls off a little, to-day. Some heavy disbursement drafts advised from Washington have not yet appeared, as they go first to the West. Exchange on London, for the Boston steamer, opens 109½@109¾ ℔ cent., with a less free offering of bills than last week. Thus far, the actual business is moderate.

At the Stock Exchange the Share list, with one or two exceptions, disappointed the promise of Saturday's market. The transfers of New-York Central on the reopening of the books this morning were made with apparent ease, and this in turn induced more freedom in the sales for the *Bear* account. The stock was done as low as 77½, 60 days to the buyer, and closed 77⅜@½ cash, as against 78⅛@¼ on Saturday. The contest on the stock is quite animated, as it is also upon Rock Island, which sold at 71¾ ℔ cent., seller 60 days, and 72¼ cash. Reading shares were well maintained at 48@48⅛, and Erie at 17@17⅛ ℔ cent.; while a further advance of 3 ℔ cent. was had upon Pacific Mail, closing 88¼ ex dividend, the highest price since 1853–4. Panama firm at 114@114¼ ℔ cent. In State Stocks, some large parcels of Missouris were taken at 84⅜ ℔ cent. Tennessees fell off to 91 ℔ cent. The general market closed dull.

The President of the New-York Central Road is in the City, and with other Railroad parties, including a friend of the Erie management is in private conference on the difficulties which have of late so much annoyed and damaged this important interest.

BANKS OF SOUTH CAROLINA—Aug. 1.

Banks.	Discounts.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Specie.
Bk. of State S. C.	$1,508 410	$693 230	$1,566,483	$247,330
Br., Columbia	844,136	222 165	——	7,071
Br. Camden	210,459	8,629	——	2,969
S. W. Railroad	550,799	274 082	395 775	172,536
Plant. & Mech	670 616	289 844	221,810	276.929
Union	545,811	183 153	66.591	67,336
State S. C	465,728	240.636	109,090	121,718
South Carolina	881.847	168,132	90 320	42,873
Charleston	2,051,001	592,509	336,349	238 104
Farm. & Exch	636,645	95,039	465 360	204,841
Hamburg	178,685	48,209	524,664	152,224
Commercial	487 377	170,858	129,045	76,069
Newberry	69.474	35,998	370,954	59,818
Planters'	85.682	25,977	171.425	40,583
Exchange	125,243	66,378	293 455	36,104
Merchants'	168,190	18,079	186,238	41,806
Chester	148,766	37,118	257,605	50 938
Camden	192 467	21,770	47,980	9,425
People's	454,446	120,383	323,235	203,557
Georgetown	165.401	62 455	132,340	27 654
Totals	$10,389,983	$3,397,229	$5,698 719	$2,079,875

The aggregates of the statement are as follows

Liabilities.		Assets.	
Capital	$14 888,152	Specie	$2,079,875
Circulation	5,698 719	Real Estate	683 031
Profits	1,745 967	Bank Notes	670,565
Due Banks	2,817,835	Due by Banks	2,019,253
Due State	3 468,225	Discounts	10,389,983
Deposits	3,397,229	Stock Loans	1,402,316
Other items	20,109	Domestic Exchange	6,115,714
		Foreign Exchange	891,103
		Bonds	1,234,746
		Stocks	298,187
		Suspend. debt	1,699,713
		Due State	113,350
		Other items	2,551,596
Total	$32,036,231	Total	$32,036,231

MR. A. H. DYETT, with Messrs. DECOPPET & Co, was admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange on Saturday last. We understand that the speculation in through tickets on the main lines of road to the West, is kept up with a view to profit by re-sales along the lines, while the quarrel made by the Erie management continues. In consequence of this, the Hudson River and Central Companies, and perhaps others, are stamping their tickets to the West as for use on the day they are issued, and we hear that the rule on the subject is to be more strictly observed than hitherto. Of course, while there is a fair prospect of an early return to old rates, the Companies are not disposed to suffer such outside jobbing in cheap tickets to go on to their own prejudice.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN TRAFFIC—JULY.

	1858.	1857.
Passengers	$71,019 48	$106,257 80
Freight	60,968 36	58 347 74
Mails	4,635 14	4,115 80
Express and miscellaneous	12,703 42	1 912 12
Total	$149,326 40	$170,633 46

Decrease in receipts, $21,307 06.

Vouchers issued in July, 1857	$149,108 88
Vouchers issued in July, 1858	96,794 48
Decrease in expenses in July, 1858	$52,314 40
Decrease in earnings in July, 1858	21,307 06
Gain in net earnings in July, 1858, (about).	$31 007 34

The following is Monday's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$507,083
Payments	540,018
Balance	13,706,704

The receipts include $87,000 from Customs; on account of Loan, $10,000.

Money Circular for Europe.

Per Steamer Niagara, from Boston.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 23, 1858.

The decline in Railroad Shares noticed in our circular of 17th inst. has been succeeded by a slight advance, which seems to have been caused by late advices from London of a better demand in that market for American Securities. Prices of State Stocks however, are mostly lower, and the market generally remains inactive and closes weak. State Stocks: Tennessee 6s have fallen 1¼; Missouri 6s, ⅛; and North Carolina 6s ¾ ℔ cent. Indiana 5s have risen ⅞. There have been sales of Ohio 6s of 1886 at 107; Kentucky 6s at 104; and California 7s (old issue) at 87. The new Government Loan sells at 103¾@103⅞, interest to begin from 1st January next. City and County Bonds: There have been no transactions of note except in Brooklyn 6s, St. Louis 6s and Memphis 6s, guaranteed by State of Tennessee, the last named at a slight decline. Railroad Bonds: Prices have varied but little, with the exception of Illinois Central Construction Bonds, whice have risen 2¼ ℔ cent. Erie 2d mortgage have been sold at 90; 4th mortgage at 56¼; 1871 Convertible at 30; Galena and Chicago 1st mortgage at 96½; 2d mortgage at 91¼, and Hannibal and St. Joseph's 7s at 59½@60. Railroad Shares: Prices are generally higher, but sales have been very moderate, except in New-York Central, in which there has been an animated speculation, closing at ¾ advance. Cleveland and Toledo are ¼ higher; Erie, ⅝; Galena and Chicago, ¼; Illinois Central, 3; Michigan Central, ¾; Panama, ¼; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 1; and Reading, 1 ℔ cent. Chicago and Rock Island Shares are ¾ lower. Money, superabundant. Short loans, 3½@5.. indorsed paper, 4@6½ ℔ cent. an. The outside rate applies only to long paper, and is a slight advance. Exchange on Europe, rather heavy. The bulk of business on London has been at 109½@109¾, and on Paris, 5 12½@5.11¼.

DECOPPET & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers, 19 William street.

NEW-YORK Monday, Aug 23 1858.

Since our report of the 17th inst., the more cheerful advices in regard to American Securities received by the *Arabia* from London as well as the continued ease in our own money market, have imparted increased activity to our Stock Exchange. Railroad bonds and shares have attracted the most attention, State securities, with the exception of the new Government loan, which sold at 103¾@⅞, being neglected and weak, while the former show an almost general improvement. Illinois Central securities have been in particular demand on European account. State Stocks have been inactive and prices rather weak. Virginia declined ⅜; Missouri ⅛ Tennessee 1⅜; North Carolina ¾; California 7s, new issue, ½; do., old issue, without change; Indiana 5s are ⅞ higher; Ohio 6s, 1860 and '68 and United States 5s, 1874, sold at last week's prices. Railroad Bonds have generally improved, especially Illinois Central Constructions. Erie mortgage sold at the former rate; do. 4th mortgage are up 1¼, and 1871 bonds and 1875 bonds ⅜ ℔ cent. Illinois Central Construction Bonds are 2 ℔ cent higher; New-York Central 6s, ½; Galena and Chicago, 1st mort., ½; Goshen Branch Bonds 1¼; Michigan Central sinking fund and Hannibal and St. Joseph sold at former prices, some Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac 1st mort., sold at 45, and Michigan Southern sinking fund at 68. Railroad Shares have been more active at almost a general advance. Erie is ⅝ ℔ cent. higher; Reading 1⅛; New York Central ¾; Panama ½; Michigan Central 1; Michigan Southern ¾; do., preferred, ¼; Illinois Central 3; Cleveland and Toledo ¼; Milwaukee and Mississippi 1; Hudson River ⅛; Chicago and Rock Island declined ⅞; Galena and Chicago ½. City and County Bonds. Transactions have been very unimportant, we only quote some small sales of Detroit 7s; Memphis City, guaranteed by the State, without change in prices, and a few St. Louis County 6s at an improvement of 2 ℔ cent. Money continues very abundant. Loans on call 3@5; first class paper 4@6; names less known 6@8. Exchange firm without any activity. London 109⅞@⅞; Paris 5 12½@5.10.

MARIE & KANZ.

The Wisconsin Banks.

At a meeting of the Bank officers of Milwaukee held at the State Bank of Wisconsin, on Monday evening, Aug 16, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed, who shall have the full authority to confer and negotiate with the banks of this State located at remote points for the mere purpose of circulation, in view of having them redeem their issues at some central point, and to report the result of their negotiations at the earliest possible time.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1848.

DEAR SIR: We are advised that the Banks of Chicago have this day discredited a large number of the Banks of this State by refusing to receive their notes, alleging as a reason, their inconvertibility into coin or Eastern exchange when required, from their being located at remote points generally inaccessible for the purpose of exchange or redemption. It is to be regretted that so large a proportion of the circulating Banks have made such locations as to suffer discredit, and thereby involve in a general distrust, all the Banks of the State; to guard against the effects which this distrust will produce, the Banks of this city have determined to continue to receive the notes of all the Banks of this State, and have appointed the following Committee to address the Banks referred to and request them to make immediate arrangements for the redemption of their issues at some central and convenient point, by either giving exchange on New-York or gold, upon favorable terms.

If any of the banks are unable to furnish exchange or gold, we suggest that a responsible party be selected at Madison, who shall have authority to retire the circulation and redeem by selling the securities received from the Comptroller as we feel satisfied this course would be more profitable to the owners of the Bank than to have the bills protested, and in this way the securities would be gradually thrown upon the market, and be sold for the highest price; whereas, if notes are protested and the Bank closed up by the Comptroller, all the securities would be sold at one time, which would tend to depreciate them, together with the expenses of the Comptroller and costs and damages of protest, would leave but a little amount, if anything, to the owners of the Bank, even with the present price of securities.

We would again say, it is the determination of the banks of this city to continue to take the notes of all the Wisconsin Banks at par; and if an amicable arrangement cannot be made by which the notes of the class of banks will be redeemed, as a matter of self-protection, the banks of this city are obliged, and will return it for legal redemption, and let the law take its course.

Your neglect to comply with the request *immediately* will be taken as a refusal to enter into either of the arrangements proposed. Yours, respectfully,

M. S. SCOTT,
DAVID FERGUSON, } Committee.
CHARLES F. ILSLEY,

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—AUG. 21.

Names of Banks	Aver. am't of L'ns & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver am't of Deposits
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,736,638	$2,723,069	$432 816	$7 021 624
Artisans' Bank	973,219	82 357	92,319	541,480
Atlantic Bank	536,434	63 187	96 369	293 975
Bk. of America	6,779 959	2 647 938	97,473	7,453,532
Bk. of Commerce	12,837,700	2,728,414	1,975	8,115,470
Bk. of Comm'w'th	1,014,401	190,357	96 108	918,545
Bk. of New-York	4,367 490	961 893	311,384	3 640,163
Bk. of N. America	1,675 874	222 509	72 636	1 307,488
Bk. of Republic	4,541,929	832,033	183 030	4,183,865
Bk. St. New-York	3 535,377	1 903 808	267,117	4 142,404
Broadway Bank	2 284,343	351 564	242 535	1,800,828
Bull's Head Bank	352,422	40,501	104,375	297 656
Butch.& Drov.Bk.	1,481 373	386 619	178 455	1 193,310
Chatham Bank	541,434	64.356	94.318	300.330
Chemical Bank	2 067.937	1,015,349	274 142	2,575,905
Citizens' Bank	691,895	88,019	141,43	517,716
City Bank	2,216.444	448,749	16 516	1,976,051
Continental Bank	3 468.294	574,587	116.153	2,971,071
Corn Exch. Bank	1,480,416	344 011	126,610	1,369,756
East River Bank	192,323	28,663	48,680	101,867
Fulton Bank	1,875,631	386.201	143.759	1,748,193
Greenwich Bank	712,647	122,510	110 555	607 864
Grocers' Bank	307,899	54,059	34,648	166,356
Hanover Bank	1,356,891	255 752	100,646	849 545
Imp.& Traders' Bk	2,594,180	288,837	205 169	1,544,617
Irving Bank	836 324	227,700	105,513	803,583
Leather Man. Bk	2,107,461	285,263	202,213	1,703 329
Manhattan Co	5,719,791	706 536	321,858	4 269 806
Marine Bank	909,105	204,967	98,159	757 836
Market Bank	1,714,905	252,955	158,455	1,399,094
Mechanics' Bank	4,082 646	992 507	238 316	3,694 613
Mech. B'g Ass'n	249,214	146,774	48,088	193 542
Mech. & Trad. Bk	753,191	168 638	137,170	698 628
Mercantile Bank	2 775,782	487,559	45 247	2 423,723
Merchants' Bank	5,821,165	1,927 029	221,12	5 805 785
Merch. Exch. Bk	2 319,440	331 383	122,448	1 672 459
Metropolitan Bk	7,364,797	1,079 833	202,146	5,850,771
Nassau Bank	1,474 921	259,471	109,170	1,071,317
National Bank	2,383,171	354,155	191,316	1,275 694
N. Y. County Bk	373 555	33,300	92,115	261,828
N.Y. Dry DockCo.	403,495	53 590	187,686	133,511
N. Y. Exch. Bank	276,485	[illegible]	114,219	284,161
North River Bank	158,850	27 169	15 014	12,909
Ocean Bank	1,681,151	502,683	99,754	1,610,663
Oriental Bank	545,385	81 647	100,138	377,746
Pacific Bank	1,026 810	158 270	126,515	823,394
Park Bank	4,044,215	945,568	184,329	3 488,477
People's Bank	628,236	180,603	114 749	543,051
Phenix Bank	3,350 599	499,955	49 762	2 490,126
St. Nicholas Bank	996,128	218 600	96 716	679,669
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,328,279	252,720	193,536	830 398
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,201 053	443,585	100 461	2,501 107
Tradesmen's Bank	1,351 502	189 912	315,044	843 516
Union Bank	2,941,061	581 918	153,071	2 461,867

BANK FOOTINGS.

Loans	$126,368,231	Circulation	$7 480 684
Specie	28,349,507	Deposits	104,609,658

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	Aug 14.		Aug. 14.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,740,764	Manhattan Co	$5 174 023
Artisans' Bank	944 477	Marine Bank	889 153
Atlantic Bank	538 222	Market Bank	1,731 725
Bk. of America	6 238,355	Mechanics' Bank	4,093 813
Bk. of Commerce	12 826,715	Mech. B'g Assoc'n	248,436
Bk. of Comm'w'th	999,670	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	779 596
Bk. of New-York	4 012,126	Mercantile Bank	2,753,210
Bk. of N. America	1,700,820	Merchants' Bank	5,656 093
Bk. of Republic	4 232,249	Merch. Exch. Bk	2,383 053
Bk. St. New-York	3,427,195	Metropolitan Bank	7 181 972
Broadway Bank	2,248,310	Nassau Bank	1 471.937
Bull's Head Bank	361,004	National Bank	2 342 870
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,492,187	N. Y. County Bk	389 634
Chatham Bank	546,434	N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	403,377
Chemical Bank	2,029,420	N. Y. Exch Bank	273 263
Citizens' Bank	735.037	Ocean Bank	1,880,137
City Bank	2,120,046	Oriental Bank	559 663
Continental Bank	3,504 573	Pacific Bank	1 057 537
Corn Exch. Bank	1,455,805	Park Bank	4,065 444
East River Bank	183,560	People's Bank	627,806
Fulton Bank	1,764,083	Phenix Bank	3,297 519
Greenwich Bank	722,093	St. Nicholas Bank	1 025,129
Grocers' Bank	296,533	Seventh Ward Bk	1,147,812
Hanover Bank	1,312,794	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3 202 738
Imp.& Traders' Bk.	2,553,750	Tradesmen's Bank	1,352 786
Irving Bank	825,989	Union Bank	2,941,889
Leather Man. Bk.	2,107,960		
Total			$123,374,459

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR firm; supply better; sales 1,900 bbls. at $5 25 for superfine Indiana, $5 50 for extra Wisconsin and Indiana, $5 62@$5 87 for good to choice extra Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and Canadian, and $5 87@$6 12 for double extras. WHEAT excited; prices 3c.@4c. better; sales 9 000 bushels at 90c. for common Chicago Spring; $1 22@$1 23 for Red Ohio and Indiana, and $1 25@$1 30 for White Michigan, Canadian and Ohio. CORN in fair demand; market steady; sales 42,000 bushels at 70c.@71c. for unsound, and 75c. for sound. RYE quiet and nominal at 70c. OATS quiet and nominal at 48c.@49c. WHISKY dull; sales 100 bbls. at 24½c. *Receipts for the last 48 hours*—14 372 bbls. Flour; 83,975 bush. Wheat; 82,772 bush. Corn; 5 970 bush Oats. *Canal Shipments*—3,303 bbls Flour; 71,804 bush. Wheat; 116,785 bush. Corn; 9,292 bush. Oats.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 23.

FLOUR firm. Sales 1,600 bbls. at $3 90@$5 for superfine. WHISKY steady. Sales 900 bbls. at 22½c. WHEAT buoyant. Red $1 05; White $1 15. The export demand in excess of the supply. MESS PORK nominal; no demand.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 23—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firmer, especially for choice and sound lots; sales 20,000 bushels at $1 25 for white Toledo; 85c. for stump tail Chicago Spring. CORN quiet. FREIGHTS steady at 27c. on Flour, 8c. on Wheat, 7½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—27,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 3 000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—500 bbls. Flour, 140,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn. *Shipped to Montreal*—1,100 bbls Flour.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday Aug. 23.

FLOUR—Sales 3,000 bbls at $5@$5 50. WHEAT—Sales 1,600 bushels at $1 20 for red and $1 35@$1 40 for white. CORN—Sales 5,000 bushels at 85c.@88c. for yellow; 85c. for white, and 82½c. for mixed.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 21.

COTTON dull; sales to-day 200 bales.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Monday*—*First Board*—$470 Pennsylvania 5s, 90; $3 000 Pennsylvania coupons, 5s 95; $1,300 City 6s, 97¾; 400 do. new, 10[illegible]; 500 N Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 59⅞; $500 Frank. and South. Railroad 6s, 83; $100 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 79; $10,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 67½; $5 000 Reading Railroad 6s 43, 90; $1,000 do, '86, 70; $4,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 49; 7 Lehigh and Schuylkill Railroad, 27; 7 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42⅝; 250 Reading Railroad 24⅛; 25 Norristown Railroad, 54; 100 Western Va. Coal, 4; 15 Lehigh Navigation, 49; 10 Philadelphia Bank, 112½; 18 Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, 57¾; 1 Girard Bank, 1[illegible]⅜.

Closing Prices—U. S 5s, '74, 103¾@104; Philadelphia 6s, 97½@97¾; Phila. 6s, Railroad, 97¾@97⅞; Philadelphia 6s N. 101¾@102; Pennsylvania 5s, 9[illegible]@90; Reading Railroad, 24@24⅛; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 79@80; Reading Railroad, mortgage 6s, '44, 90; Reading R. R., mortgage 6s '86, 69¾@70; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42⅝@43; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s 98¾@99¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 88¾@89; Morris Canal Consolidated, 43½@45; Morris Canal Preferred, dividend off 99⅞@100; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 62¾@63; Schuylkill Improvement 6s, 65¼@66; Schuylkill Navigation Stock 8¾@9½; Schuylkill Navigation Pref. 16⅜@17; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad [illegible]@11¼; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage 71@73; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mort. 49@50; Long Island, 12@12½; Girard [illegible] 11⅞@11½; Lehigh Coal and Navigation 48½@49; Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¾@9; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 59½@59⅞; New Creek, ¼@⅜; Catawissa Railroad 6½@7; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1⅛.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES	FOR	DATE.
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Great Britain	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 28
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 1
Arabia	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 1
Ariel	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 4
Alps	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 8
Edinburgh	New-York	Glasgow	Sept. 8
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
North Star	New-York	Southampton	Sept 11
New York	New-York	Bremen	Sept. 11

FROM EUROPE.

Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 11
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	Aug. 14
New York	Bremen	New-York	Aug. 14
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 14
Alps	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 14
North Star	Southampton	New York	Aug. 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 18
Borussia	Southampton	New York	Aug. 18
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 21
Propeller	Galway	Boston	Aug. 21
Indian Empire	Galway	New York	Aug 24
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Aug 25
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug 28
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 1

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—F. E. & Goodwyn and lady, Andrew Jonston, James P. Juvat, G P Law, Geo Cross, Andrew G. Baylor, L. Lichtenstein, L. Fleischman, S Oppenheimer, E S Somerfield, James Gunn and lady, Thos Gunn, Miss Virginia Gunn, C H Carr and lady, Mrs. S. J Sprague, Miss Parrish, J. Bohra, D. Duggar and lady, L C Tapley and 2 sons, Dr J. W Bell, Mrs. E. Allen and son, Wm. Douglass and lady, J. W Ward, T. E Bolger, W. W. Chamberlaine, Wm. S. Polk, Philip St. G. T. Erkenbrack, A. Bell, Miss Sandford, N. Bamm, J E Meers, H Bergman, S Danenberg, J. D. Seelen, and 13 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises .. 5 19 | Sun sets .... 6 47 | Moon rises 6 51
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 7 21 | Gov Island 8 19 | Hell Gate 9 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ... MONDAY, Aug 23.

Cleared.

Steamship Hermann, Cavendy San Francisco, H. Randall.

Steamers Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, J. Perkins; Vulcan, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ships Adler, (Brem.,) Gustavus, Bremen, Stanton & Ruger; Emerald Isle, Cornish, St. John, N B, Tapscott & Co; Castilian, Graves, Callao, S. F. Tracy; Glance, Lowber, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt; A. Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool, C Grinnell.

Barks Amanda, Bemis, Havana, M Taylor & Co.; Gerhardt, (Old'g,) Tonger, Rotterdam, Stanton & Ruger; Almeda, Stewart, White, St. Jago, I Thompson; Anna Augusta, Lovett, St John, N B, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Sea, Bailey, Noyes, St. Marks, Smallwood, Earle & Co.; Elisa, (Fr.,) Sestereen, St. Pierre, N. F. T. W. Bayaud & Co.; Caroline, Porter, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad & Co.; Independence, (Br.,) McAlmon, Halifax, P. I. Nevins & Son; Norma, (Br.,) Clark, Gloucester, Eng., G. F. Bulley.

Schooners C. W. Casey, Cudworth, Port-au-Platte, J. H. & E. F. Lewis; L. Reeves, Hopkins, Maratico, J. B. Spofford; Margaret, Hanson, City Point, Jas. Hunter; Lane, (Br.,) Halsey, Falmouth, ——; Southern Bell, Daniels, Wilmington, D. C Murray; Euphemia, Thompson, West Indies, Howland & Aspinwall; Jonas Smith, Lynch, Wilmington; E. J. Eneas, Sweeting, St. Thomas, W. W. Russell.

Sloop Victory, Gladwin, Providence, J. B. Edwards.

Arrived.

Steamship Roanoke, Skinner, Portsmouth, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Henry Ludlam. Sunday, 8:45 A. M., off Sinepuxent, exchanged signals with steamship Jamestown, hence for Richmond.

Steamer Westernport, Berry, Baltimore and Norfolk, 28 hours, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship Victoria, Champion, London and Portsmouth July 5, with mdse. and 68 passengers to E. E. Morgan. Aug. 19, lat 41 0, lon. 67 12, took a pilot from boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.

Ship Dreadnought, Samuels, Liverpool July 20, with mdse and 391 passengers to David Ogden. Experienced light westerly winds and calms the entire passage; was becalmed 4 ds. off Sable Island. Has had a pilot on board 4 ds. W. of Nantucket.

Ship Express, Lecraw, Manila April 13—passed Anjier May 21, with hemp, indigo, &c., to Harbeck & Co.

Bark M. J. Colcord, (of Boston,) Milliken, Turk's Island Aug 10, with salt to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Billow, Wentworth, Rondout, for Salem.

Brig Mary Hamilton, Crowell, Pensacola Aug 2, with lumber to E. E. Ogden.

Brig Sarah, (Br.,) Penniston, Bermuda 18th inst., with sugar and 3 passengers to Middleton & Co. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Schr. W. H. Morse, (of Taunton,) Phillips, Bayport, Fla., 17 ds., with cedar to J. Ashbara.

Schr. John B. Franklin, Townsend, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Ellen Louisa, (Br.,) Thompson, New-Haven, with mdse. to E H Hemmingway.

Schr. G. R. Franklin, Towsen, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Baltimore, Sleight, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Mailler, Lord & Quereau.

Schr. H. Blackman, Sherman, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to J. Ashbar.

Schr. Wm. Woodbury, Higgins, Rockland 4 ds., with stone for Fort Richmond.

Schr. Champion, Howes, Hingham 8 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (Br.) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Nourmahal, Crockett, Rockland 3 ds., with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Fountain, Davis, Fall River, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Maria Jewett, Soper, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal.

Schr. J. M. Brainerd, Bradford, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Alson Cuttle, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Sloop J. P. Wallace, Thrasher, Taunton, with mdse. to master.

ARRIVED AT LOWER QUARANTINE.

Ship Reliance, (of Boston,) Gordon, Havana 17 ds., sugar and tobacco to order. Lost four of her crew in the hospital in Havana by yellow fever.

Bark Alma (of Warren, R. I.,) Sayre, Havana 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to order. Lost 3 of her crew in the hospital at Havana by yellow fever.

Brig Pulaski, Hathorn, St. Jago de Cuba, via Cumberland Harbor 2 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thomas [illegible]. 5th instant Wm McNeil of Ireland, a railroad worker, died; 8th inst. Wm Wright, of Warwick, the [illegible], died, both at sea. Had 1 sick on board.

Bark Federico, (Dan.,) Brosboll, St. Domingo [illegible] ds., with hides, &c., and 5 passengers to A. C. R[illegible] Co. Has had three deaths on the voyage.

The bark John Benson, from Havana, arrived [illegible] reports having been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with light [illegible] and calms. 3d inst., John Osgood, 2d mate, died in Havana. She has 3 passengers—one, an infant, died on the passage.

SAILED—Steamship Hermann, Cavendy, for San Francisco.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Below.

Ship Marion, from Boston.
Brig State of Maine, from Sagua la Grande.
Brig Taverner, Whitty, from Key West.
Alice from ——.—(all by pilot boat Mary Taylor.)

Memoranda.

BOSTON, Aug 23.—The ship Reliance, from Havana for New York, was spoken, Aug 15, in lat. 35, lon. 74 40, short of hands.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Aug 23—The brig Eldorado, from Havana for Falmouth, Eng., has arrived at Quarantine. Her officers and a portion of the crew have died of fever, and the remainder are sick.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21—Arr. ship Mediator, from New-York; bark Saragossa, from Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 13—Arr. bark Amanda, Spear, Boston.

Spoken, &c.

Ann Elizabeth—bark, from Philadelphia for Barbadoes, Aug. 20, lat. 37 15, lon. 72 50.

Columbia—Brem. bark, from Rotterdam for New-York, 32 ds. out, exchanged signals with, Aug. 6, lat. 42 20, lon. 44. 46.

Henry Reid—ship, bound E., exchanged signals with, July 26, lat. 47 57, lon. 15 04.

Margretta—schr., bound to Castine, Me., Aug. 15, lat. 43 25, lon. 60 22.

Montezuma—bark, whaling, for New-Bedford, Aug. 18, lat. 35 40, lon. 70 35.

Oxenbridge—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, July 24, lat. 3 30 N., lon. 36 30 W.

Persia—steamship, hence for Liverpool, exchanged signals with, George's Shoals bearing W. 10 miles, Aug. 19.

Sewell—ship, from Hamburg for Boston, Aug. 4, lat. 44 50, lon. 37 21.

Wm. Pell—Br. bark, bound E., exchanged signals with, July 29, lat. 46 51, lon. 24 21.

Foreign Ports.

At Turk's Island, Aug. 11, bark Ocean Favorite, to sail in 2 ds.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A four-story house, for the sum of $3,000: nothing very elegant, but complete and useful. Also, the house to rent; is conveniently and fashionably located, between Union and Madison squares. Address E. F. H. Madison-square Post-office.